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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Austria Saves on Soldiers

Russia Chills With Fuel Cut

Spain Learns From Election

Rome Bombarded — Leaflets

Pacific Yields to the Fliers

U. S. Chamber Offers Remedies

AUSTRIA averts Cabinet resignation and political crisis when both branches of Parliament accept the budget reconstruction bill. Passage was rendered difficult by the slashes in state expenditures which are provided. Beet sugar, automobiles, bachelors and spinsters come in for heavy taxes, although the purpose is to help revenues rather than the marriage mart. The united action denotes internal pacification in the country and the term of President Wilhelm Miklas may be prolonged. One elimination shows economy as a moral force and offers all Europe a bright idea. No new soldiers are to be enrolled for a year.

¶ Russia, fussed over fuel, orders a 10 per cent reduction in the consumption by industries. The coal fields failed to carry out their ambitious program of production, hence the shortage. Homes and office buildings must cut down. Trains travel unheated. Moscow suddenly finds itself without a woodpile and orders prosecutions—which means that those who didn't saw wood will have to say something.

¶ Spain, in electing 10 members to the Cortes, discovers that sentiment for the republic is not unanimous. Proud old Seville returned a Monarchist. Communist votes showed an increase in various places. Señor Primo de Rivera II was beaten by Señor Manuel Cosso, university professor who may be a candidate for president. The son of the former Dictator may not be able to avenge the alleged wrongs done his father, as he wished, but his vote of 28,000 caused wide surprise. Spain is learning that after republics are born they still have to be made.

¶ Premier Mussolini of Italy and the Fascists are bombarded from the sky—but merely with leaflets. An aviator swings low over Rome and litters the Corso Umberto with literature, calling upon King Victor to free Italy from Fascist oppression or to suffer the fate of King Alfonso of Spain. Fast airplanes whirled up in pursuit, but the street strewer escaped, probably to Corsica. Even Corsica is a rather close hiding place for one who thus attacks vigorous Mr. Mussolini.

¶ Seoul, the somnolent, vanishes and Keijo, a hurry-up western metropolis, takes its place. Business streets are modernized, if not beautified, and one has to look down from an eight-story skyscraper to locate the good old grass roofs. Korea is Chosen now, with the Japanese conquerors changing everything but the art objects along with the names. The Koreans themselves have humiliation and better houses, wounded pride and prosperity. The Japanese may hold to certain ancient ideas in the matter of acquiring things, but he's a modern man in transforming what he gets.

¶ If oceans have pride the Pacific is riled. Orient is linked with Occident in a non-stop flight. Messrs. Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon take off from Samushiro Beach, Japan, and 41 hours later, having flown 4565 miles, they come down at Wenatchee, Wash., U. S. A. They may win no prize but fame. With no landing gear left, the propeller is smashed in coming to ground, but its going to pieces is as nothing compared to the shattering of that old Pacific barrier that has stood so stubbornly and so long.

¶ The Harriman committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce finds three chief causes of depression to be expansion, deflation, World War. It finds we are in want because we have too much. It recommends a national economic council to resolve fundamental industrial questions on which there is no informed or united opinion. It proposes specific remedies for current ills. To lessen unemployment it names a good idea with a good catch phrase, the rotation of jobs. And to make any remedies worth while it demands emphatically that the United States shall go to the Geneva conference to use every means in its great power to limit the fighting machinery of the world.

¶ Total American pay rolls are off 40 per cent, the total cost of living only 15. So finds Commissioner of Labor Statistics Stewart. Food and commodities are down from 28 to 35 per cent, but other items in the worker's family expense account not nearly so much. More of the 40 per cent decline in wage total is due to dismissals and part-time work than to cut in individual wages. The worker has fewer dollars than formerly, but there is something to think about in the fact that the dollar is 18 cents larger than it was six years ago. Dollars may not be the more, but they are the merrier.

Here and There Evidences of a Past Grandeur

CHINESE TYPE OF ARCHITECTURE PERSISTS

Old Korea With Customs and a Culture of Its Own Maintained Nevertheless the Architectural Influence of the Great Countries to the West and South. The Cities Were Walled, and Although Many of the Walls Under Japanese Occupation Have Been Razed, Some of the Most Picturesque Gates Have Been Preserved. The Top Picture Shows One at Suigen. The Bottom Picture Depicts a Tea-House and Garden at the Keifuku Palace at the Old Korean Seoul, Now Named Keijo Under Japanese Rule.

French Accord Assures Date Of Arms Talk

Postponement of February Conference Now Unlikely

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 5 — We have received assurances that the disarmament conference will certainly be held in February of next year at Geneva. For some time this was in doubt. Political circles in Europe questioned the expediency of such a meeting at such a time. Those who wished to postpone disarmament were glad to seize the excuse of financial perturbations; and even those who genuinely desired early disarmament felt that it might be better to delay the deliberations until Europe could give its undivided attention to the subject.

France was particularly supposed to favor an adjournment. But this belief has been dissipated by the solemn announcement of M. Aristide Briand that in no circumstances will France seek to put off the date, but on the contrary will resist any attempt to evade discussion. It is therefore as sure as anything can be in international politics that the conference will begin in February.

It is, however, unfortunate that British difficulties have thrown Mr. Arthur Henderson, the prospective president, out of office. He was elected to the presidency, not in virtue of his being Foreign Minister, but in his personal capacity; and there is nothing which obliges him to resign his functions at Geneva. Nevertheless it is obvious that his authority is lessened, and indeed it is not easy to foresee what may happen between now and February in England.

Moreover, if it was thought proper to appoint a president before the conference opens, it was in order that he should organize the conference. There have been too many unprepared conferences. They should not be improvised. All possible arrangements, and indeed all possible agreements, should be made in advance. On such a vital problem as disarmament it is especially desirable that nothing should be left to the last moment. The duty of the president is to conduct quiet negotiations and to facilitate an exchange of views which will make it easier for the delegates to get together publicly.

Unhappily, these duties are rendered difficult by existing circumstances. And yet they are essential. The presidency is, so to speak, a whole-time job. It might have been argued that it was incompatible

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Korea Under Japanese Loses Glamour, Gains in Progress

Chosen, as the Ancient Peninsula Is Now Called, Is Progressive and Prosperous—Keijo, Once Seoul, the Capital, Clean and Efficient

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

KEIJO, Chosen—How much irritation could be saved if conquerors seeking to absorb into their own body politic a subjugated people would strive to respect local pride in little matters, even while remorselessly pressing their chief purpose.

A few years ago the date line of this letter would have been written, "Seoul, Korea." The Japanese annexation changed that. The world still thinks of the peninsula as Korea, and the Korean people, of course, resent the effort to substitute a new and alien title.

But, like all conquerors, like the Italians in the Tyrol, the French in Alsace-Lorraine, the Poles in their conquered German territory, the Japanese insisted on remaking the names of the Korean towns to suit themselves. Perhaps in 100 years it may be all one to the Korean people. Just now, it is a source of mortification and resentment.

Yet Japan has brought to the territory thus annexed much that might well justify its people in hailing their new rulers as benefactors. The railroad under the ownership and management of the Japanese Government has become efficient and comfortable, which appears to disprove, in this case at least, the theory that a government cannot successfully operate railways. No one who has traveled over Korea can fail to recognize the workmanlike way in which trains are operated, and the traveling public served. And the roads bring a net revenue to the Government.

At this point someone who knows will doubtless interject that the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

British Premier Sounds Views Of Lloyd George

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 5—No interparty agreement for the proposed general election having been reached between Conservatives and Liberals, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, today took matters into his own hands and paid a personal visit to Mr. David Lloyd George, who is still confined to his country house 35 miles from London. Mr. Lloyd George holds a pivotal position as leader of that portion of the Liberal Party which stands for the maintenance of free trade.

Mr. Lloyd George's influence, nevertheless, is such that without his support the prospects of the National Government's being returned after the general election with anything like a sweeping majority required to form a strong administration is regarded as uncertain.

Mr. Lloyd George's view is that the Liberals should continue to support the National Government in stabilizing the sterling, in dealing with the international currency problem, and keeping an open mind attitude toward restriction of imports.

It is not expected that the Prime Minister will accept the invitation of two small groups of Seaham Laborites to be a candidate for reelection, on the ground that too small a minority is involved.

Clean Journalism Found Necessary For U. S. to Be Great Moral Leader

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—"Clean journalism is necessary if America is to take its place as a great moral leader of the world," Dr. James L. Gardiner, pastor of St. James M. E. Church of Chicago, told the National Christian Forum at its meeting Oct. 3.

"Many people who don't hear sermons or platform addresses are reached by the newspapers," said Dr. Gardiner. "Public opinion and character are being molded by newspapers. How much it would help if the great cities, New York, Chicago and others, were each to have one newspaper of wide circulation as clean as The Christian Science Monitor. If there is one thing the United States needs more than anything else it is clean journalism."

People are being led astray by headlines, declares Mrs. Fred A. Patterson, an organizer for the National W. C. T. U. In the British Isles, Mrs. Patterson found on a lecture tour abroad, many people got their chief impression of prohibition in the United States through a Chicago newspaper of outspoken wet policy. This paper was not only quoted frequently in their own newspapers, but was continually being cited by platform speakers as authority for misleading statements. "We have to offset these lies," she asserted, commending the National Christian Forum for its efforts to support newspapers that uphold the Eighteenth Amendment.

A trend toward higher standards in newspapers is noticeable in the country, declared Mr. Burke Adams, executive secretary of the Forum. He urged members of the organization to encourage in every way they could those papers which endeavor to give more stress to the constructive aspects of affairs. He called attention to the broadened purpose of his organization which declared its purpose to be "to develop and organize public sentiment for clean journalism, . . . whether it be by newspapers, magazines, moving pictures, the radio or any other agency." The Forum has 2100 members, Mr. Adams reported.

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ECONOMY BILL ACTION AVERTS VIENNA CRISIS

Budget Cuts in Time to Comply With Loan Conditions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 5—Resignation of the Cabinet and a political crisis of the first order was averted by Parliament's acceptance Saturday of the budget reconstruction bill providing drastic cutting of state expenditures to 1,900,000,000 schillings. Failure to pass the bill would have jeopardized 250,000,000 schillings in foreign credit necessary to pay maturing debts to England and the Bank for International Settlements, which the League of Nations finance committee conditioned on enactment of an economy bill by Oct. 3.

The measures voted include reduction in the number and wages of civil service and Creditanstalt officers by 4 to 6 per cent. This provoked the stiffest opposition. Other economies are one-year suspension of military enrollment, a railway tariff rise of 10 to 20 per cent, and introduction of various new taxes, for instance, on property, beer, sugar, gasoline, automobiles, bachelors and spinsters.

The investment programs of the State Department has been cut and many state grants discontinued.

Labor praises continuance of the unemployment insurance service and other concessions to help small wage earners. It is hoped the internal pacification, which is denoted by passage of the bill, may result in an interparty agreement on the election of the President of the Republic by Parliament, instead of the people on Oct. 18, thus dispensing with the costs and excitement of an electoral campaign. It even has become possible that the term of President Miklas may be prolonged.

Preparations are being made to reopen the stock exchange.

FILING OF IMPORTS ORDERED IN SPAIN

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 3—An Imports Registration Office here at which all purchases from other nations must be filed, was established by a decree published here today. Every order sent to other countries must henceforward be inscribed in this office in order to avoid application of the law against contraband.

Business circles declare this procedure will prove a serious obstacle to trade with foreign countries, owing to delays which will inevitably be involved.

NEW INSURANCE PLAN HITS ONLY MISHAP DRIVER

System Would Compel Policy After First Road Difficulty

A demerit system of automobile liability insurance, which is said to dispose of the "one crash without insurance" argument voiced against other financial responsibility systems, was advocated today as a solution to the Massachusetts automobile insurance problem by Mr. John W. Downs, counsel for the Massachusetts Insurance Federation.

In outlining his plan before the Legislative Committees on Insurance and Judiciary, sitting jointly, Mr. Downs asked for repeal of the present law and substitution of his system, which is similar to other demerit plans in that it does not compel the driver to insure himself against injuries he may cause to others, until after the first mishap.

But the protective measure in Mr. Downs' plan, which, he pointed out, was not contained in any other penalty rating scheme in other states, is that a driver guilty of causing an accident must, in addition to providing security against his further carelessness, pay a financial penalty for his initial mishap.

This idea, Mr. Downs declared, while not compelling the driver to insure in the first place would, nevertheless, serve to persuade him to do so for his own protection.

Mr. Downs would follow the customary plan of classifying drivers in grades of A, B and C according to their accident records, with each class paying higher insurance premiums. The new plan, as advanced by Mr. Downs, was worked out in collaboration with the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce and filed by the chamber as House Bill 1751.

Success in Other States

Explaining why the chamber approves repeal, Mr. C. C. Morey, secretary, emphasized that in the 18 states which have adopted financial responsibility laws, there were no controversies or agitation arising over rates or repeal, such as those which have confronted Massachusetts for years.

The chamber's plan is considered an improvement over the systems of other states in that the driver who elects to go on the road without insurance must likewise go off the road if he cannot satisfy a judgement for his initial accident and at the same time post security against further injuries he may cause.

Moreover, it was pointed out, the new plan does not leave it to any person or persons as to who shall be demerited, but clearly designates that those drivers shall pay higher rates who are guilty of hit-and-run, intoxication, manslaughter, and driving so as to endanger.

Abolition of the zoning system of fixing rates and repeal of the present law was also demanded by State Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield. He said he did not believe residents of any community should be penalized for driving hazards caused by the influx of out-of-town motorists. By repeal of the present law he said he did not mean to abolish the policy of providing protection for every motorist and pedestrian.

Would Insure Anyway

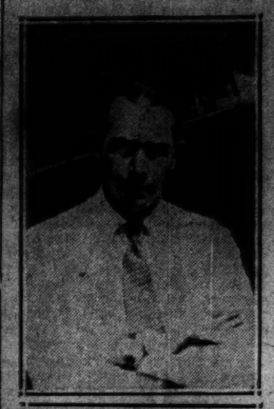
If the present law is repealed, he said, 65 per cent of the people would insure just the same for their own protection. The non-compulsory plan would place the fixing of rates up to the companies on a competitive basis, Senator Moran contended. The injuries caused by the other 35 per cent who would not insure themselves must be taken care of by some other means, possibly a permanent fund established by an additional ½ or ¾ of a cent gasoline tax, he said.

Under such a plan, the Senator explained, Mr. John Jones, if injured on the highway by a driver without insurance, would go to the trustees of the safety fund, apply for $1000 as recompense for the injuries he received, and the driver, unless he could reimburse the trustees for the amount, would be ruled off the road until he could.

In reference to the carrying of guests in cars, Senator Moran said he believed every passenger in an automobile should assume his own risks.

Members of the committee failed to see how the plan of a permanent fund would relieve the financial pressure on the average motorist as they thought the added gasoline levy would more than offset what might be accomplished in the lowering of insurance premiums.

Their Motor Whirs; Oceans Grow Small



Wide World

Above—CLYDE PANGBORN.
Below—HUGH HERNDON JR.

Fliers Cross Pacific From Japan to U. S.

Pangborn and Herndon Land in Wenatchee, Washington

WENATCHEE, Wash., Oct. 5 (AP)—First to fly an airplane across the Pacific from Japan to the United States without a stop, Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon Jr., American fliers, landed here today.

Leaving Japan after a long fight to obtain permission to make the dangerous hop, Pangborn and Herndon spanned the northern stretches of the ocean in 41h. 13m., covering about 4465 miles.

Minus landing gear, which they dropped shortly after leaving Samushiro Beach, Japan, early Sunday, the fliers appeared over Wenatchee at 7 a. m. (10 a. m., E. S. T.), circled a few minutes while dumping gasoline to prevent a possible outbreak of fire, and landed the plane on its iron-stripped belly.

The plane touched the landing field at 7:14 a. m., tipped over on its nose and then settled back and slid along in a cloud of dust. It came to rest on its left wing. The propeller was smashed in the landing.

A representative of the Tokyo newspaper Asahi rushed up with a $25,000 check in his hand, offered by the periodical for the first nonstop airplane flight between Japan and the United States.

"Very glad to see you, boys," he said.

Pangborn and Herndon climbed out. They were in their stocking feet. They had crossed the Pacific unshod.

"We have been in Japan so long we're still going barefooted," said Pangborn.

Mrs. Opan Pangborn, of Wenatchee, mother of Clyde, greeted her son with:

"My, you don't even look tired."

Pangborn said they had flown nearly to Spokane, then turned back to Wenatchee. On leaving Japan, they had planned to fly as far east as Salt Lake City, if possible, to establish a distance record exceeding that of John Polando and Russell Boardman, who flew 5011 miles from New York to Istanbul, Turkey, last July.

Pangborn and Herndon considered repairing their plane and flying on to Dallas, Texas, to claim a $25,000 prize offered by Col. William E. Easterwood Jr. of Dallas for a

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Economy in Fuel Ordered by Moscow; Coal Industry Falls Short of Plan

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 5—A 10 per cent reduction in fuel consumption is prescribed for industries by a government order published today.

The order imposes the responsibility for carrying out this measure upon directors of industrial undertakings, who will be assisted by special fuel economy commissions set up by each institution.

The necessity of drastic retrenchment of fuel originates in the failure of the coal industry to carry out the ambitious plan for increased production which it received this year.

Although there has been some increase in the actual amount of fuel produced this increase has not kept pace with the growing needs of the country as exemplified by the fact that more than 300 factories started work during the first nine months of the year.

Today reserves of fuel are less than a year ago, and it is admitted that this does not assure uninterrupted functioning of industries during coming months. The fuel situation indicates that the greatest economy will be observed in heating houses and offices.

Heating was not supposed to begin in Moscow until Oct. 15, but following chilly weather in late September some concessions were made so houses and offices might be heated not oftener than once in three days.

The Council of Labor Defense, which is the high economic executive body, today published a statement characterizing as unsatisfactory the preparation of firewood which is an important source of fuel for Moscow and Leningrad, and recommending prosecution of persons responsible for non-fulfillment of the wood supply program.

CUT IN ARMS IS DEMANDED TO AID TRADE

U. S. Trade Board Repor Declares War Must Be Abolished

FIRST STEP, IT SAYS, TO SAVE THE WORLD

Recommends Paid Board to Study Conditions and to Act as Business Pilot

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—A supreme advisory council of from three to five men at high pay and on a full-time basis, to give the rudderless ship of American economic life for the first time a course and a pilot is proposed in the long-waited report of the Harriman committee on continuity of business and employment of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

In fixing the blame for the depression in large part on the World War, the committee declares that the United States should take a leading part in the coming disarmament conference in favor of an arms limitation, in order to do all possible to forestall another war which, the report said, would be more disastrous than the last.

The committee's emphatic recommendation for a so-called "national economic council" is seen here as the possible beginning of a new era of rationalized business development.

The committee, composed of 20 leading members of the national chamber under Mr. Henry I. Harriman, of Boston, gives an unhesitating indorsement to this proposed new feature of national economic life and it is accepted here that the plan will get the support of the chamber's member organizations on the referendum vote ordered by the board of directors.

The proposed national economic council would be advisory. The committee rejects the proposal to reestablish a body like the War Industries Board with direct power to regulate business. But it declares "planning on a national scale seems to be urgently needed."

Finds Help Is Needed

"There are questions of fundamental importance in our national industrial policy," it says, "on which we as yet have no united or settled opinion. To help us in dealing with these, some sort of a national economic council is needed.

"After careful consideration and after consulting leading business men and economists throughout the country, we are convinced that the time is ripe to set up such a body. We suggest that it be called National Economic Council rather than planning board because of the implication of detailed plans with autocratic powers of control which the latter carries and which we oppose."

The proposed national council is only one of the features of the Harriman committee's report, which deals with three matters: Causes of depression and unemployment; long-term measures for lessening effects of depression, and third, a means of meeting immediate unemployment conditions.

As to the first, the committee blames the depression in part on the World War, undue expansion, and excessive inflation. In connection with the first it seizes the opportunity for a ringing declaration in favor of armament limitation to forestall another war which it asserts would be far more disastrous than the last, and a demand that the United States take "a leading part" in the February disarmament conference of the League of Nations. In addition, the committee rejects the theory that technological advancement is one of the principal causes of present unemployment.

For Long-Term Action

As to the second question, long-term measures, the committee proposes, besides the national economic council, the following: Balancing of production and consumption; modification of the anti-trust laws; industrial planning by individual concerns; unemployment insurance, based on definite reserves; shorter hours of labor, and adoption of many of the proposals advanced in the "Swope plan."

As to the third problem of immediate measures for meeting the winter's unemployment crisis, the committee recommends: Centralized local organization to supply jobs; central registration of workers; public works.

Besides the recommendation of an economic council and the indorsement of disarmament, a third high light of the far-reaching committee report receiving deep interest here was that relating to proposed changes in the anti-trust laws.

The committee would make it legal under the antitrust laws to permit, under Government supervision, voluntary agreements regarding production and distribution. This would involve two parts:

On Voluntary Agreements

First, if business groups desired to enter contracts for equalizing production to consumption the law would be altered so that they might do so, provided such contracts were filed with some governmental authority and were deemed to be "in the public interest."

Second, the law would be changed so that businesses might combine, learn through some suitable governmental authority, before a com-

tion was made, whether or not such combination would be prohibited by the antitrust laws.

The Harriman committee's report was only one of those which were made public simultaneously by the chamber's board of directors.

The board recommended to the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange that steps be taken to limit the short selling of stocks and bonds.

The board likewise urged the Federal Reserve Board at the present time to liberalize its attitude toward the rediscount of paper "to the greatest extent possible within the limitations of the law."

At the same time an extensive report of the chamber's committee on natural resources was ordered by the board to referendum of the chamber membership.

For Paid Board

As the Harriman committee visualizes the proposed national economic council it would be composed of from three to five men, paid high salaries and devoting their full time to the work. They would be named by a larger appointing board, representing the Government, the national chamber of commerce and individual industries; but once having been named, the council would be independent. Members would serve three years.

Along with the council, under the scheme, would be "an adequate staff of able economists; statisticians and men of affairs to carry on the various studies that would be necessary." The council would work in coöperation with the Government and private research bureaus, and it should also foster closer organization among the various industries through trade associations. As to finances, the committee says:

"Financing the council is an important matter, but if there is sufficient agreement as to the importance of setting it up, it should be possible to find the ways and means. We suggest that the officials of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States explore the possibilities of raising sufficient funds, and ask the coöperation of the appointing board in the matter."

The purposes of the proposed council are revealed indirectly by comments of the committee as to the need of better planning.

Situation Is Stupid

"To an onlooker from some other world, our situation must seem as stupid and anomalous as it seems painful to us. We are in want because we have too much. People go hungry while our farmers cannot dispose of their surpluses of food; unemployed are anxious to work, while there is machinery idle with which they could make the things they need. Capital and labor, facilities for production and transportation, raw materials and food, all these essential things we have in seeming superabundance. We lack only the applied intelligence to bring them fruitfully into employment. This condition has led to a host of suggestions for national planning."

Some of the problems which it is said the council might take up are: controlling production; wage levels; phases of foreign trade; business statistics, and the like. As to foreign trade, for example, the Harriman committee says:

"It is a question whether we can long continue to export substantially more than we are willing to import, if we wish to get paid for our exports. Our foreign transactions have already attracted to us a seeming useless superabundance of gold and embarrassed other countries with a shortage. What foreign trade policy will give us the most wholesome conditions industrially and socially? This is a problem that calls for a thorough and dispassionate analysis of all of its many and intricate factors."

Other High Lights

Some of the other high lights in the Harriman report follow:

There have been 22 periods of business depression in the last 72 years; 11 mild, 9 severe, and 2 extreme and prolonged. The depressions in 1873 and 1893 were worse than the present in relative loss and suffering. The significant feature of the present is the better relation between employer and employee.

The committee believes that in the future the hours of labor should decrease, and that wages should increase as the productive capacity of the nation grows. The committee commends many phases of the so-called "Swope plan."

It recommends inauguration by individual concerns of employee benefit plans and in an appendix submits a plan based upon the so-called "Rochester system."

In the present emergency it recommends that employers be encouraged to rotate jobs. It opposes a dole and in the present instance, direct federal relief grants. It commends the work of coördinating relief measures now being carried on under the Gifford committee named by the President.

PANAMA CANAL FIGURES

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Oct. 3 (AP)—Ships passing through the Panama Canal in September numbered 396, an increase of six over August, but short of the 458 that passed through in September, 1930. The statistics bureau said it expected a further increase in October, owing to shipments of fruits from the west coast.

High Lights of Harriman Plan Show Conclusions at a Glance

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—"All important wars of modern history have engendered disastrous business depressions," the Harriman Committee report to the United States Chamber of Commerce declares at one point. The conclusion drawn from this proposition, together with other high lights extracted from the document made public here today, follow:

"The World War brought about conditions which resulted in the aggravation of our present economic condition. It is our belief that another war would even be more terrible and destructive than that which ended nearly 13 years ago. We believe that the security of modern civilization would be jeopardized by another calamity of such magnitude. We, theerfore, urge that every possible step be taken for international disarmament, and that every force leading to international amity and good will be carefully cultivated. At the disarmament conference soon to be held in Europe we confidently hope that the United States will take a leading part in helping to achieve the objects for which this conference is called."

"The most significant difference between this depression and the previous ones is the better spirit which now exists between employer and employee. Today we find not a few but thousands of firms adopting work programs to rotate the available jobs among their workers. . . . Our people have come to recognize their obligation to prevent suffering and distress."

"We can say, however, that the intensity and duration of a major depression very largely corresponds to the intensity of the previous expansion or economic upward swing."

"It is proper that hours of labor should decrease, and that wages should increase, as the productive capacity of the nation grows."

"All exchanges should take constructive steps to prevent and control manipulative activities, either upward or downward."

"It is the belief of your committee that the national economic council, to which reference is made later, can render a special service in sounding alarm signals in times of great speculative activity."

"This country cannot be prosperous permanently until it has a reasonably prosperous agricultural population. Ten million workers and 30,000,000 people are dependent upon the farm for their support. A large proportion, perhaps the majority, are receving meager return for long and arduous labor."

"This committee has considered carefully the feasibility of establishing a national economic council in the United States. It has reviewed the experience of European countries and it has sounded out the opinion of leading business men and economists, the majority of whom favored the idea. Our own studies have led to the same conclusion, and we are in good agreement with those consulted in regard to the functions and scope of such a council."

"Your committee is deeply impressed with the possibilities to be realized from a comprehensive expansion of far-sighted company planning, though we do not intend to imply that herein may be found a panacea for all industrial ailments."

"We commend particularly the purposes and general features of the so-called 'Rochester plan' for unemployment benefits which, after 1932, will give partial aid against unemployment to over one-third of the industrial workers of that city."

"Government compulsory insurance where it has so far been tried, in Europe, has proved inadequate through lack of sufficient reserves and has inevitably led to outright government payments, as in the English dole. It has thus engendered and encouraged unemployment."

"What can be done to meet unemployment which now exists or may occur this winter? . . . Every chamber of commerce that is not already active in supporting a centralized organization of all the elements in its community, that can assist in bringing together jobs and men should at once take the leadership in effecting such an organization for its city."

"The stimulation of householders to identify work which can be done now to their advantage has large possibilities. . . . There should be close scrutiny, too, by each employer to ascertain if he is utilizing to the full his opportunities to rotate jobs. . . . Public agencies should likewise be stimulated to proceed with their public works with such planning that they will best support local employment."

"When the number of businesses, the number of householders, and the number of public agencies in the United States are considered, it becomes evident that the problem of unemployment caused by the business depression can be met if everyone does his part. For accomplishment of the task, therefore, only organization is needed."

"Both in finding work and in supplying relief, therefore, there are now before us tasks which are well within our abilities, without extraordinary measures of any kind, if we use the methods of organization with which as a people we are well acquainted."

CZECH BILL URGES EXCHANGE CONTROL

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 5—The Czechoslovakian Council of Ministers issued a decree reintroducing the control of foreign bills by the National Bank on lines proved satisfactory from 1924 to 1928. The chief provision was the compulsory delivery of all foreign bills of exchange to the National Bank to which all applications for foreign currency must be made.

In addition Czechoslovakian credit to foreign countries cannot be granted without the National Bank's consent. The reason given for the measure's introduction is the control of its foreign exchange in other countries and the necessity for protecting the stability of the currency against efforts of speculation.

Zimmerman Names Aids for Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Two most desirable moves to ease political, economic and industrial difficulties in Europe would be a rapprochement between France and Germany and a general scaling down of international debts and reparations, Dr. James F. Zimmerman, president of the University of New Mexico, declared in an interview with a Monitor representative here.

Dr. Zimmerman was one of nine economists who studied national and industrial problems in Europe for the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace last summer. He returned here on Sept. 30 after passing two months in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

A rapprochement between France and Germany would be the most significant event in European affairs sinc the signing of the Treaty of Locarno, Dr. Zimmerman declared. Such an understanding would open the way to a general readjustment and improvement not only in political, but in economic and social conditions and would solve a large majority of the existing problems, he held. International debts and reparations will have to be reduced, he said, although it might not be advisable to concel them entirely.

A third step which would increase the stability of world affairs and improve international relations would be the entry of the United States into the World Court, Dr. Zimmerman held.

During his stay in Europe he discussed national and international problems with bankers, business men, industrial and political leaders, educators, economists, editors and newspaper correspondents in the various countries which he visited, Dr. Zimmerman said.

One of the most hopeful signs he found in Poland and Hungary was that thousands of schools are being established in both countries which, he said, holds great promise for future generations of citizens. He regretted, however, that he had not found in the elementary schools of any of the nations he visited a serious program for educating children in friendly international relations.

BRITISH ENVOY PLANS FINANCIAL TALKS IN PARIS

France Puts Stabilization of Sterling Ahead of Gold Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 5—The Marquis of Reading comes to Paris tomorrow, it is announced, as a financier to talk finances. His conversations with M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister; M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, and M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Finance Minister, undoubtedly will have an important effect on the meeting between M. Laval and President Hoover in Washington later this month.

Two principal questions are certain to dominate all these conversations, namely, disarmament and reparations, according to French opinion. Whatever may be the topics discussed between the British Foreign Minister and French Cabinet members, they will have an important bearing on future developments in these fields.

France is disturbed by the instability of the pound sterling, with its resultant disquieting effect on European exchanges. France would like to see the pound stabilized and Lord Reading will no doubt be asked to consider prompt action toward this end. But it is being said in Paris that the British Government has no intention of stabilizing the pound until a world gold conference has been assembled in an attempt to equalize world-wide distribution of the precious metal.

Forced Loans Apprehended

Now France, like the United States, is not enthusiastic about holding a gold conference. It is generally believed that such an assembly would be powerless to alter the situation which has arisen from normal operation of the world's business, and most French financiers and officials think that the only result of such a conference would take the form of "forced loans at the expense of France and the United States," to use the words of the well-known journalist, Pertinax, in Echo de Paris.

But while the British Government is convinced of the need of the gold conference, and hopes to convince M. Laval of its necessity before he starts for Washington, President Hoover is obviously much more interested in making preparations for another conference, namely, that on disarmament to be held in Geneva next February.

Great Britain thinks a gold conference or a general monetary conference should assemble at the earliest possible moment. Can France be brought to advocate such a step? And if so, would the United States fall in line?

Stabilization of Pound

These questions will certainly be discussed between Lord Reading and the French ministers. The French position is clear. France might be willing to agree to a monetary conference if assured of early stabilization of the pound sterling. While skeptical about the results of such a conference, France could probably, along with the United States, see that its interests would suffer no serious damage as a result.

As regards the other conference on the horizon, that on disarmament, France feels some apprehension. It is willing to reduce its budget for national defense if other countries take similar action and give France assurance of security. M. Laval will explain this to President Hoover when he arrives in Washington Oct. 22.

Meanwhile Lord Reading, who arrives in France with a high reputation as a financier, comes to make the acquaintance of his cross-channel neighbors. By the time he leaves here Thursday evening he will doubtless have concluded important preliminaries to the Washington visit of M. Laval.

D. A. R. QUARTERS ACQUIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORKTOWN, Va.—The Old Customs House (1706), the Chapter House of the Comte DeGrasse D. A. R. here, will be headquarters for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the sesquicentennial, and here will be placed a tablet in honor of Count DeGrasse, the gift of Mr. Benjamin N. Johnson, of Boston, national president of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Dry Law Forces Carry Campaign Into Montana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 5—With 500 charter members, the Missoula unit of the Society for Support of the Eighteenth Amendment was organized at the closing meeting of the prohibition campaign here Saturday night.

Large crowds attended the meetings through the three-day campaign and the final session Saturday night was an enthusiastic gathering with attendance records set.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, a member of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, speaking at the Saturday sessions said that prohibition "did not create the speakeasy, but merely uncovered it." He denied that legalized beer would return prosperity.

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, chairman of the Allied Forces, spoke on wet inconsistencies, and outlined the plan for enrollment of all dry voters to an interested audience.

Dr. Poling and Mr. Stewart both spoke again Sunday, on having faith in America and mobilizing for victory of prohibition. The campaign here was well organized and advertised in advance through diligent efforts of the ministers of Missoula churches, who united to bespeak support of their congregations for the movement.

LINDBERGHS FILL CRATES WITH GIFTS

TOKYO (AP)—The souvenirs presented to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh on their flying tour of Japan required two large crates for shipment home. Dolls for the "Hiko Okusan"—the "Flying Madam," as Mrs. Lindbergh was called by the Japanese—were in the majority. Silk kimonos came next, most of them in bright colors and hand embroidered.

There were several silver cups, two being gifts of Mr. Matajiro Koizumi, Minister of Communications, and a porcelain mermaid from Baron Kijiro Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baroness Shidehara.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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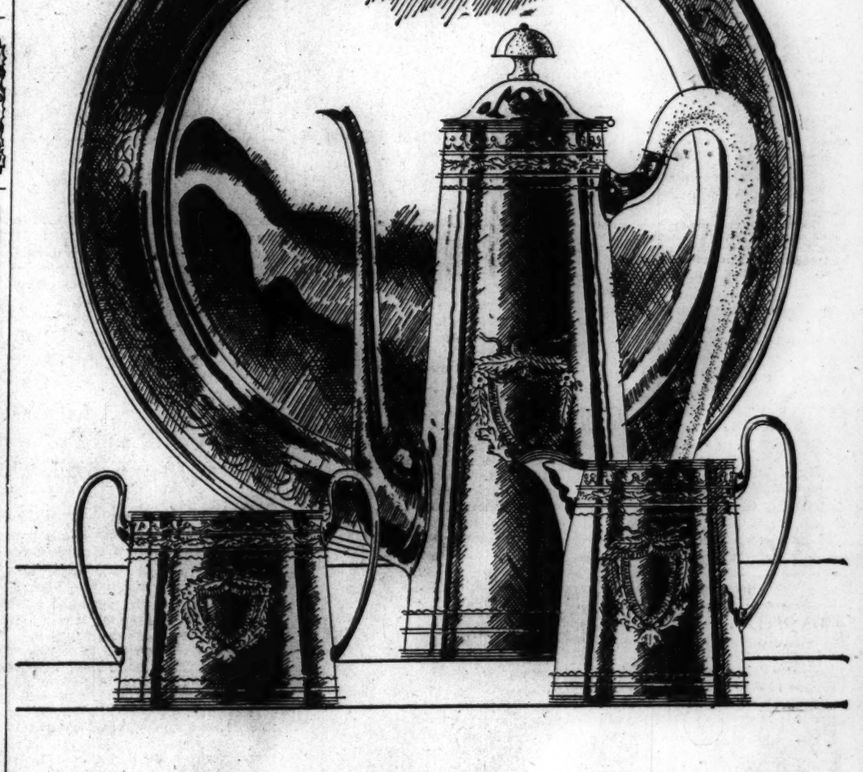
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OVER 40 FIRMS REPORT UPTREND IN NEW ENGLAND

Boston Trade Chamber Gets Quick Responses to Questionnaire

More than 40 firms in New England report improvement of business in response to a questionnaire conducted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Extracts from the replies have been summarized and printed in box form over six pages of the current issue of Boston Business, official organ of the chamber. The quick response to the questionnaire was looked upon by the chamber's Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, which conducted the survey, as significant of the turn of the tide in New England business.

Mr. Thorvald S. Ross, president of the Rivett Lathe and Grinder Corporation advised that his firm has been running full time again for the past six weeks and plans to continue that schedule for the present. "At this writing, unfilled orders on our books are well above normal business average," he states. The Chamber comments on the significance of his report as indicating that the firm is overcoming the depression by using one of the most effective methods available—creating such improved models that the market has to buy them.

The Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company report that they have worked continuously since March 1, on a 24-hour a day schedule excepting Sundays, and that they expect to employ 70 per cent more men this winter than last winter. Indeed, a strain of confidence in the future of New England business is found running through a majority of the responses, says the Chamber. For instance, adds the Chamber, "That the Pepperell Manufacturing Company holds a great deal of hope for the cotton textile industry of New England, is confirmed in their recent announcement that they will embark on the most aggressive advertising campaign yet issued by any textile manufacturer."

Many replies received by the Chamber contained statements that indirectly gave significant information about the steadily gaining momentum of business in New England, says the Chamber. "For example, the Tolman Print, Inc., operating plants in Brockton and Cambridge, reported a good increase in business since June. The corporation features the printing of labels. Companies do not buy labels when they are not making products on which to put them! Reports from shoe companies were particularly bullish. They should remove all doubt that statements to the effect that the shoe industry in New England is leading the country out of the depression in that line are not in the least exaggerated."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Current Events Club House, Everett Street and Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8.

Camp Fire Girls: Meeting, and fall get-together for "guardians," headquarters, 324 Commonwealth Avenue, 6.

Society of Motion Picture Engineers: Anniversary meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott, through Thursday.

South End Women's Club: Meeting and entertainment, 20 Union Park, evening.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

West Roxbury Community: Dinner and bridge, Harbinger Club, Charles River Country Club, 7.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Photographic exhibition, clubhouse, 5 Joy Street, through Oct. 17.

Horticultural Hall: New England Radio and Home Appliance Exposition, until 10:30, through Oct. 7.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirates of Penzance," 8:15.
Plymouth—"As You Desire Me," 8:15.
Tremont—Stratford Festival Company in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Der Hampelmann" (The Puppet), German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Horticultural Hall: New England Radio and Home Appliance Exposition, 1 to 10:30, through Oct. 7.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, Georgian Room. Meeting, Zonta Club, Parlor E. Meeting, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Parlor. Meeting, The Crowell Publishing Company, Parlor.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Executive Board, Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, address, "Uncle Sam and John Bull," by Dr. J. Wicks of London, England; Boston City Club, Somerset Street, 12:15.

Woman's Club of Newton Highlands: Meeting, talk by Mrs. Edward MacDowell on "The MacDowell Colony," clubhouse, 2.

Old and New Malden: Luncheon, Malden Club Hall, 12.

Canadian Club Auxiliary: Meeting, address, "What Shall We Read the Coming Year?" by John C. Minot; Y. W. C. A., 40 Clarendon Street, afternoon.

Art Lovers' Club of Greater Boston: Entertainment program, home of Mrs. Frank W. Pote, 15 Chester Avenue, all afternoon.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, address, "Retail Sales Promotion," by H. F. Twomey, Jordan Marsh Company, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; Exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department, Oct. 1; Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerten, Twiner, Gotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Through October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Mexican exhibit of individual gourds, of Aztec pottery, basketry, decorated gourds, tiles, leatherwork, marble ornaments, spoons. Also individual figurines, miniature sombreros, beads, toys, household utensils.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—General members' exhibition. Through Oct. 10.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Wood carvings, modeling and drawings by the Turris Studio of Cambridge. Through Oct. 19.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Pauline H. Shirer; through Oct. 10. Paintings by Joseph Tepper, through Oct. 19.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points.

Harvard University: First in illustrated lectures series, auspices Arnold Arboretum, by Dr. M. C. Rayner, Main Lecture Hall, Biological Institute, 5. Seminary of Economics, brief addresses by members of staff. Parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 7:45.

HARVARD REOPENS LEGAL AID BUREAU

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau in anticipation of many new cases which it expects as a result of present unsettled conditions, will today open additional offices at 763 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, in the Inman Trust Building. It is expected that this new location near Central Square will be particularly convenient to those who cannot easily reach the bureau's offices at Gannett House, Harvard Law School.

The Central Square office as well as the office at Gannett House will be open daily from 10 to 5, except Monday and Tuesday mornings. The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau offers gratuitous legal advice and services to all those who cannot afford to pay for professional counsel, and in the past has successfully handled many cases for needy clients. It is maintained by ranking students of the Harvard Law School.

MASTERS' ETCHINGS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 5—The twelfth annual exhibition of the department of fine arts of the Connecticut College for Women has been opened here in the Knowlton House Salon and will continue until Oct. 17. Ancient etchings and engravings by Dürer, Rembrandt, Holbein and other masters, are represented in a selection of 152 prints from the collection bequeathed to the college by Miss Fanny S. Wetmore.

DELAWARE TO BUILD ROADS

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 3 (AP)—The Delaware State Highway Commission yesterday voted to issue $1,000,000 in road bonds to speed employment.

History in a Stone

HAMPTON-SEABROOK BOUNDARY MARKER
Inset Shows an Enlargement of the Original Date Marked on the Rock Near What Is Supposed to Be a Cross and Crown.

Marker Dating Back to 1657 Unearthed in New Hampshire

Boulder Found Near Surf of Hampton Beach by Highway Workers—Venerable Surveyor Gave Clue to 'Hidden Treasure'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, N. H., Oct. 5—Legends of the treasure left by Captain Kidd in caves and coves along the New England shore have led many an adventuresome digger into hours of fruitless toil, but in this New Hampshire coast town, a treasure has just been dug from the ocean sands.

It is a treasure in American history, however, for what the spades finally struck was not a bulging chest of doubloons and shining pieces of eight, as the Spanish dollars were called, but one of the oldest boundary markers in the United States.

Eight feet under the drifting sands, close to the singing surf on Hampton Beach, workers and surveyors for the New Hampshire Highway Department have located the boulder that once stood out in plain sight as the boundary line between the towns of Hampton and Seabrook from 1657 up to as late as 1910.

Search for the boulder was started by the United States Army Engineers as a part of a survey of coastal erosion at the mouth of the Hampton River, which is being held in conjunction with research by a special commission appointed by the 1931 New Hampshire Legislature.

Description by Surveyor

Mr. Fred French, selectman and surveyor of South Hampton, furnished the "map" that marked the location of the "treasure." According to the description furnished by this venerable surveyor, "Bound Rock is as big as my barn, perhaps. On the southern side of it the water came up to the ledge like a wharf. On top, here, much like a school desk, is the marking, 'A. D. 1657.' Below is what was a cross and crown, perhaps, but now worn away by the elements so as to be hardly seen.

"On it also was H. B., 1850, for Hampton Bound, to show the southern limit of course. We were told this was made after the ledge was uncovered. Also S. H. This was to show the limits of South Hampton's possession, as I understand it. The old marks on the stone were apparently recut, but with tools and workmen not used to the job, so the old letters and figures were rather hurt than improved."

Mr. French's bearings probably would not help the average person to find the spot marked by the "cross" where the colonists set up one of their boundaries, but the directions given by one of the engineers in the department of Mr. William A. Grover, division highway engineer, seem almost as complicated. "Go down to Hampton Beach and cross the wooden mile bridge," says the engineer. "Then take the first road to the left at the south end of the bridge and go northeast toward a house that stands by itself. From that point you go about 700 feet south of the house and you will come to the spot where the boundary mark has been uncovered." And if one is persistent he finds the object of his search.

Much Like School Desk

There in the bottom of the crater which the crew of highway workers has dug is the bound rock and on top "much like a school desk is the marking 'A. D. 1657'" and the other markings. The hole is at least eight feet deep. In the bottom is a pool of crystal clear water. Apparently it has seeped in under the ridge where the dull booming of the surf can be heard because it is salt to the taste.

Protruding from the side of the crater are evidences of more rock. Probably a part of the ledge that is as big as a man's barn. On the southern side of the ledge that juts out into the sea northward in the direction of the gold gray house was where the water "came up like a wharf." Winter gales and spring tides have swept eight or ten feet of sand over the boundary in less than a quarter of a century.

And that is what the state of New Hampshire and the War Department are going to study in an effort to obviate coastal erosion that buried one of the oldest boundaries in the country as deeply as pirates' treasure.

ALASKAN ATTORNEY NAMED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mr. Leroy Sullivan today was appointed district attorney for the Second District of Alaska. He succeeds Mr. Julius H. Hart, who resigned.

GOBI RESEARCHER ACCUSES CHINA OF OBSTRUCTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Declaring that China has adopted a policy of "absolute obstructionism to foreign science," Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews has returned to New York, after six months of vain effort to get permission from the Chinese Government to continue next year the Asian research expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

In an interview here yesterday Dr. Andrews said that a group close to the Nanking Government had thrown up a "new Chinese Wall," past which no foreign researcher wishing to work in China could penetrate, and this "without a single constructive plan of their own." As a result, the museum has abandoned temporarily its expedition into the Gobi Desert, holding the attitude of the Peiping Committee for the Preservation of Antiquities toward foreigners "unprecedented in international relations."

The present blockade, Dr. Andrews said, was first felt in 1927 when an unofficial, self-appointed group was organized in China under the name of the Cultural Society. Its "announced purpose was to insure the nation against loss of its ancient works of art and similar cultural links with the past." The society did not confine itself to its purpose, he continued, but "mixed in the field of natural science, which should have absolutely nothing to do with national divisions."

Dr. Andrews said that when he left the country after six months in Peiping, during which he failed even to obtain an interview, he heard that members of the Haardt trans-asian expedition, representing the National Geographic Society, were being escorted out of the country under an armed guard.

Stating that these factors make clear the attitude of the Nanking Government, Dr. Andrews continued:

"If we are blocked now, if we can't get through and on with the work, this thing will become a scientific tragedy. Our finds have been recognized the world over as of supreme importance. Our last discovery was just what we had always hoped to find; the strata which directly antedate the Ice Age hold keys that will solve great problems, truths that will upset generalizations and even whole theories of the prehistoric world."

Dr. Andrews has led five great expeditions into Tibet, southwest China, Burma, North China, Outer Mongolia and the Gobi Desert which have resulted in extensive contributions to the findings of natural science, including the bones of the oldest known mammals and of many score of animal species.

DWIGHT W. MORROW HAS PASSED ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 5—Dwight W. Morrow, United States Senator from New Jersey, who passed on here today, although primarily looked upon as a financier, had also made an outstanding place for himself in diplomacy.

He resigned from the Morgan banking firm in New York to become United States Ambassador in Mexico. While at that post he succeeded in smoothing the relations between his own government and that of Mexico and established a most amicable feeling on both sides of the international boundary.

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DIMES SOUGHT FROM 1,000,000 FOR DRY MOVE

Board of Strategy Would Have Cause Supported by Greater Number

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—In order that their organization will not, "like the wets, be supported by a few millionaires," the National Prohibition Board of Strategy has evolved a plan by which 1,000,000 or more persons favoring the Eighteenth Amendment will have opportunity to donate 10 cents each to a national dry fund.

Announcing this plan today, the drys stated that their campaign would be truly American and democratic as opposed to wet's custom of obtaining contributions from millionaires who seek to shift the burden of taxation from their stocks and bonds to the shoulders of the people by taxing liquor.

A million coin cards with self addressed envelopes will be distributed throughout the country by the board of strategy. The uniform mailing date will be made, Nov. 30, 1931. The cards will be sent in bulk to towns and cities and distributed by special representatives to churches, young people's societies, temperance groups and other sympathetic groups and individuals. The cost of the campaign will be reduced to a moderate sum by their distribution.

"The smallness of such individual donations will not tax anyone nor conflict with any other fund-raising campaign, public or private," the board said today. "There are millionaires backing prohibition, many of them," it added. "Their dimes will be welcome and will have exactly the same rating as the dimes of the workingman, the housewife, the farmer, the veteran, the student, the professional person, the merchant, the business woman, the teacher and all other classifications."

The board's campaign has been indorsed by representatives of nearly twoscore temperance organizations. The public will be kept fully informed of the use of the $100,000 obtained.

Representatives of two other dry organizations discussed over the week-end the American Legion's wet expression at Detroit. The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church charged that the Legion was unjustified in making a "partisan pronouncement in regard to an issue which cuts athwart every class, every profession, every trade and every social group in the United States, not excepting the Legion itself."

The Legion convention was in no sense representative of the veterans of the World War, the board believes. "The men from the small cities, towns and country were not there," it declared. "Great delegations from New York and similar communities, built up, as are the political conventions to a considerable degree, upon a base of alien population, voiced the demand for a blow at prohibition, voiced it in disorderly terms and enforced it by conduct regrettable in the extreme."

The board states that it does not find fault with the legion's demand for a referendum on the liquor question, but that "it is the preamble which has done an injury to the legion itself." The hope is expressed that the "intelligent and patriotic men who really guide the legion" will develop the real policies of the organization.

The National Women's Christian Temperance Union, meanwhile, called attention to facts refuting the claim of the Legion that the Eighteenth Amendment was put over while there were 4,000,000 American soldiers overseas. "The Eighteenth Amendment," it declares, "was guaranteed by the congressional election of November, 1916, five months before we declared war, much of the important action was taken while practically all of our 4,000,000 soldiers were in the United States; and the Legislature of New Jersey, from whence comes so much wet noise, ratified the Eighteenth Amendment 3½ years after the armistice.

On the wet side of the picture, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, through its President, Mr. Henry H. Curran, announced that it will ask both political parties to put planks in their national platforms next spring pledging their Senators and Representatives to vote for a referendum on the liquor question. According to Mr. Curran's figures, 26 Senators and 165 Representatives have already stated publicly that they are ready to do this.

Another wet view was voiced by former Senator Henry Clay Hansbrough of North Dakota, chairman of the League for the Modification of the Volstead Act, in an attack on Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, for his statement that the return of beer would not help the farmer. Mr. Taber, he charged, was merely expressing his personal views and was not speaking authoritatively or accurately for the farmers as a whole. The dairy business, which Mr. Taber said had been greatly benefited by prohibition, Mr. Hansbrough called "but an infinitesimal part of our whole agricultural industry."

TAX ON WEALTH HEADS PROGRAM OF INSURGENTS

More Liberal House Rules Also Put in Forefront by LaGuardia

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—A bloc of 17 insurgents, acting on the assumption of holding the balance of power between two evenly divided parties in the House of Representatives, will enter the next Congress with heavy tax increases in the higher brackets and liberalization of House rules inscribed on its banners, if present plans materialize.

Increases in the higher brackets of income, inheritance and gift taxes, and new taxes on pleasure vehicles, radio sets and all other sound reproducing devices are included in the legislative program which Maj. Fiorella H. LaGuardia announced today for submission to the meeting of progressives scheduled for early November.

Support for these measures and for liberalization of the House rules is the price which Major LaGuardia plans to demand from Republicans or Democrats in return for progressive votes in organization of the House if his colleagues agree to support his program.

Increase of $750,000,000

Progressives tend to be as independent of each other as they do of the regular parties, so there may be other plans. But political opinion here is disposed to consider that the LaGuardia program will quite probably be the platform on which the group will stage their battle for recognition in the next Congress.

Major LaGuardia estimates that his tax plan would increase federal revenues by more than $750,000,000. Income tax increase starts in the $100,000 bracket which, under the present law is the last bracket and is taxed at 20 per cent. The plan would increase the tax to 21 per cent between $150,000 and $200,000. The increase goes on steadily reaching 40 per cent for incomes in excess of $1,000,000 and 49 per cent for those in excess of $2,000,000.

Inheritance taxes would be increased on a progressive rate to 60 per cent of all amounts above $5,000,000. Gifts made or trusts set up to escape inheritance taxes would be taxed at the same rate.

The plan would reinstate a 10 per cent tax on automobiles, airplanes and yachts, but excluding trucks, buses and taxicabs.

Heavy Tax on Radio

A novel feature in the plan is the taxing of the radio industry to the extent of $75,000,000 and a tax on the leases and rentals as well as sales of all mechanical reproductions of sound, including talking movies.

The present tax of two cents on stock transfers would be raised to five cents. Both transfers would also be subjected to the same five cents per $100 value tax. It is estimated this would raise more than $100,000,000.

Other phases of the scheme include a 10 per cent tax on the sale of cosmetics and perfumes and an increase in the first-class postal rate from 2 cents per ounce to 2½ cents per ounce.

Mr. LaGuardia said the progressive group is not committed to the program of either party, but will absent itself from both caucuses, and will listen to proposals from both. They will act, he said, according to what they believe to be the best interest of the country. He intends that the progressives shall use their power to obtain the more liberal rules which have been sought for so many years.

America's Gold Hoard 'Weighed' By Yale Economist as Trade Clog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5—A massing of nearly half of the world's gold supply in the United States is largely responsible for retarded world trade, Prof. James Harvey Rogers states in his book, "America Weighs Her Gold," published today by the Yale University Press. As a great creditor nation with tariff walls that prevent other countries from trading with us, we find ourselves with too large a stock of men and gold that are unemployed, he asserts.

Professor Rogers is Sterling professor of political economy in Yale University. He has spent much time in Europe studying the behavior of prices during inflation and is considered one of the foremost authorities on questions of currrency.

The gold standard Professor Rogers says, is "among the most illuminating anomalies of our so-called advanced civilization. To the rationally inclined, that the weight of anything should be chosen and continued as a standard of value is strange enough. That it should be the weight of a substance which at the time of its choosing was usable only for ornament is stranger."

Professor Rogers analyzes the important part the United States has played in the "maldistribution of the world's gold supply." He points out that in the brief period of a decade and a half this nation was elevated from being a debtor into the position of a great creditor.

"Never before in history had so great a change in the international financial position of any country taken place in many times so long a period," he continued, "and never before had a people so completely lacking in international experience been thus thrown into a position of such world importance. Moreover, the elevation had occurred without our seeking it, without our desiring it, and without one in a thousand of us even knowing it."

The prominent part played by our high protective tariff "in the present disastrous situation is beyond serious question," according to Professor Rogers.

"To our great industrialists, it is becoming increasingly clear that high protective tariffs are no longer an aid, but indeed a severe handicap," he says. "When industries were struggling infants in a world economy, very crudely developed in this country, it was extremely comforting to know that they would be protected from the severe competition of well-developed, highly skilled and formidable rivals abroad.

"Now, however, that industries have become veritable giants, with raw materials' extractories in the farthest corners of the earth, and with refining and manufacturing plants in many parts of the civilized world, high customs tariffs in this country and abroad are becoming ever more burdensome.

"Beside the opposition of our big industrialists is to be placed in the balances that of our even more powerful international banking houses. The middle-western farmer, who, by an occasional gesture of agriculture protection, has ever since the Civil War been held in line behind almost any absurd degree of protection demanded by his eastern political confreres, has recently become avowedly militant. Finally in the balances is to be thrown the unconcealable grudge of a no less important man than the American laborer himself. Politically, he is just as important as he is economically.

"Thus, for the first time in our history are the serious evils of our high protective tariff policies becoming clear to those numerous and powerful enough to seal its doom."

Professor Rogers favors the reducing of the British war debt and the "placing its future payments on a sliding scale which would keep them in consonance with price movements in this country.

"In the present severe crisis with which the British Government is faced," he concluded, "such a move would prove most constructive."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Jeanette Ash, Fostoria, Ohio.
Mrs. Viola L. Owen, Tiffin, Ohio.
Miss Nellie E. Marquardt, Tiffin, Ohio.
Mrs. Carrie McLennan, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss M. Fannie Whitney, Waterville, Maine.
Arnold Bamberger, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Marita C. Settlage, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. William H. Innes, Scotia, N. Y.
Mrs. James B. Hagin, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. E. W. Pepper, Schenectady, N. Y.
J. L. Shelby, Beaumont, Texas.
Mrs. John N. Nelson, Rochester, N. Y.
John N. Nelson, Rochester, N. Y.
Aubrey A. Nelson, Laconia, N. H.
Alice Wise Maddox, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Mrs. Pearl Ward, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Mrs. Mary Tomkins, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. Alva H. Bausher, Wyomissing, Penna.
Mrs. Emma Schmidt, Johnstown, Penna.
Mrs. Minnie M. Rowley, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. Emma S. Hart, Washington, D. C.
Ross S. Pillsbury, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Leola S. MacDonald, Waco, Texas.
J. P. MacDonald, Waco, Texas.
Mrs. Luise Hildreth Marriott, Morgantown, W. Va.
Miss Martha Engle, Johnstown, Penna.
W. J. Evans, Johnstown, Penna.
Mrs. Margaret A. Engle, Johnstown, Penna.
Mrs. Marie A. Roberts, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ida Schroeder, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Zenolia R. Maria, Weston, Mass.
Mrs. Emily M. Brooke, New York, N. Y.
Miss Charlotte Schlemmer, Concord, N. H.
Ernest Tietsche, Detroit, Mich.
William A. Rauh, New York, N. Y.
Cornelia I. Rauh, New York, N. Y.
O. E. Tussing, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. O. E. Tussing, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Sarah Husband, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Leah M. Burdick, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Verna K. Hand, Springfield, Mass.
W. J. Keith, San Benito, Texas.
Mrs. Alice H. Bassar, Concord, N. H.
Miss Janet Armstrong, Winter Haven, Fla.
Miss Gwendolyn Stull, Winter Haven, Fla.
Mrs. Golda E. Talbot, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William B. Ritterbusch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Lamon, Adams Center, N. Y.
Mrs. Winifred S. Fouts, New York, N. Y.
Cassye Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Helen B. Ihnen, Rutherford, N. J.
Mrs. Ruby Waldron Nipps, Oberlin, Ohio
W. Ernest Harnsberger, Ashland, Neb.
Mrs. Harriet P. Whitford, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha P. Gillespie, Kansas City, Mo.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Richard Barth, Springfield, Mass.
Benjamin Barth, Springfield, Mass.
F. R. Barth, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Elwin A. Robbins, Springfield, Mass.
Elwin A. Robbins, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Florence T. Waller, Providence, R. I.
J. A. Defaut, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Christine B. McConnell, Norfolk, Va.
Miss B. C. Seeley, Venice, Calif.
Mrs. George Thiell Long, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha L. Moore, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Leah Croger Muller, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Gertrude F. DeLany, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.
Miriam Morgan, London, Eng.
Goldie J. Moser, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Charles Moser, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Hortense C. Wolfe, Chicago, Ill.
Philip A. Wolfe, Chicago, Ill.
Maud R. Everson, Westwood, N. J.
Mrs. Ida M. Lordsell, Westwood, N. J.
Mrs. Clara R. Jagel, Hollis, N. Y.
Fred W. Jagel, Hollis, N. Y.
Richard E. Jagel, Hollis, N. Y.
Anna M. Grisez, Montague, Calif.
Harry S. Brown, Kenosha, Wis.
Nina G. Brown, Kenosha, Wis.
Marie C. Schiffer, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna Hahn Sweetman, Paterson, N. J.
Emily K. Ashman, Reading, Penna.
Mary B. Lardner, Montclair, N. J.
Josephine P. Lardner, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Katherine B. Jones, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. Ethel Ray Phelan, New York, N. Y.
E. L. Phelan, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mattiebelle Backer West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Maude S. Ellis, Flushing, N. Y.
Ida C. Samuelson, Arlington, N. J.
Mrs. Elaine West Lingenfelter, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. I. Robertshaw, Worcester, Mass.
Miss Elsie Mellor, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Ada J. Robertshaw, Bradford, Eng.
I. Robertshaw, Worcester, Mass.
Miss H. Mellor, Worcester, Mass.

CARLISTS' STATUS HELD WEAKENED

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 5—The passing of Don Jaime, Prince of Bourbon, Carlist claimant to the Spanish throne, elicited much comment, especially in the church party press. The followers of Don Jaime, known as traditionalists, held meetings in various parts of Spain and resolved to acknowledge Don Jaime as chief of the branch House of Bourbon, inheriting rights to the throne of Alfonso de Bourbon and East Austria.

But with the disappearance of the late pretender, who was a popular figure with his followers, although seldom seen in Spain, the movement retains little political importance.

The chief significance of the old Carlist movement lies in the fanatical support given to the church. Its influence, strong in the Basque and Navarre provinces, is now thrown to the side of autonomy chiefly in order to treat directly with Rome.

Democrats Gain Seat By Illinois Recount

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The possibility of the Democrats organizing the new House appeared more promising today upon the report that a certificate of election to the Democratic candidate in the Eighth Illinois District would be issued.

Although Mr. Peter C. Granata, Republican, received a certificate of election last November, the Secretary of State of Illinois, announced at Springfield that Mr. Stanley H. Kunz (D.), would receive a new certificate on the basis of a recount.

What action Mr. Granata, who has been on the pay roll as Representative since March, will take is unknown here. With his displacement, the Democrats would have 215 and the Republicans 213 seats under the present count. However, the official figures on the standing of the parties now are 214 and 214. Until Mr. Kunz's certificate of election is received by William Tyler Page, House clerk, there will be no official change.

Under the usual procedure, the clerk will turn over the contested seat to the House for action on Dec. 7.

PUPILS REQUEST MUSIC NOTEBOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 5—A total of 19,500 students, representing the entire body of pupils in the grade and junior high schools here, have requested music appreciation hour notebooks, offered by the National Broadcasting Company in connection with a series of special broadcasts to begin Friday, Oct. 9.

Mr. Ernest La Prade, assistant to Mr. Walter Damrosch, conductor of the series, said that this unanimous request is indicative of a growing interest in classical music among the younger people of the nation.

Dollar Rises in Buying Power Slower Than Fall in Pay Rolls

Many Items in Workingman's Expenses Decreased in 5½ Years, Food Leading With Drop of 28.5 P. C., Federal Statistics Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The value of the dollar has increased from 100 cents to 118.3 cents in purchasing power during the last 5½ years, according to a statement issued here by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics. A general decrease of 15 per cent in the cost of living for the workingman is recorded by Mr. Stewart.

On the other hand, the total amount of money disbursed as wages in the manufacturing industry dropped almost 40 per cent in the same period. While individual wage rates have not been cut 40 per cent, the pay-roll aggregate and consequently the purchasing power of the employees as a whole is less by 40 per cent than in the last month of 1925.

The change in the cost of living of the American workingman's family between December, 1925, and June, 1931, the latest month for which complete figures are available, Mr. Stewart says, shows that food has decreased 28.5 per cent, clothing 13.8 per cent, rent 15 per cent, fuel and light 11.5 per cent, and house furnishing goods 17.4 per cent, while miscellaneous items such as street car fares and professional fees have increased 1.5 per cent.

A chart prepared by Mr. Stewart shows that food has fallen most sharply in price and, although this is the largest single item in the workingman's budget, Mr. Stewart says it represents on the average only about 38 per cent of his expenditures, and that the other things which he must buy have shown no such sharp price declines. The result is that the index for the total cost of living has had a much smaller decrease than has the food index.

In comment Mr. Stewart said in part, "The present industrial depression has played no favorites. Practically all the indices which have been devised to measure economic movements have shown sharp, and at times precipitous declines. But the degrees of decline for the various indices have been far from uniform, and this fact is of utmost importance in any consideration of price and wage movements.

"This series of events may also be looked at from the angle of what happened to the purchasing power of money during this period of 5½ years. Because of declining prices, the purchasing power of the dollar, of course, increased. In terms of wholesale prices, the dollar of 1925 increased in purchasing power to $1.48 in June, 1931, but in terms of total cost of living the dollar's purchasing power increased only to $1.185.

"There are, thus, in actuality two distinct 'dollars'. The dollar of commerce, or the wholesale dollar, which increased its value by 48 cents during this period, and the dollar of the home, that is, the cost-of-living dollar, which increased in value during the same period only to the extent of 18 cents."

Texas Authorized To Enter Oil Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 5—Under provisions of a bill passed by a special legislative session, the State of Texas is authorized to go into the oil-producing business.

The measure was championed vigorously by Gov. Ross S. Sterling, who told the House that the drilling of wells by the State in the Sabine River bed which runs for nine miles through the heart of the famous East Texas oil field would bring millions of dollars to the general revenue fund. The State is now from time to time on a deficiency basis.

The act applies to all river beds in the State as well as channels of dry streams. The State has title to all such areas, some of which, besides the Sabine River, are located in other oil fields.

The new law goes into effect in 90 days. The estimates of the possible revenue which the State will derive from the Sabine River bed alone range from $10,000,000 to $60,000,000.

TENNESSEE REJECTS CONSTITUTION CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—For a ninth time Tennesseeans have rejcted a proposal that their constitution of 1870 be revised.

Thursday a state-wide election was held on the matter of calling a constitutional convention to draft amendments. Unofficial returns from 1116 of approximately 2000 precincts showed 35,440 against and 8627 for the gathering.

JOB CENSUS TO BE TAKEN

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 5—This city, which last year was given the highest rating in the State on unemployment relief, will begin its task of aiding the jobless this fall and winter by submitting an employment questionnaire to every family in the city, it was decided by the Citizens' Unemployment Relief Committee.

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Swope Plan Said to Indicate New Views on Social Control

Reconciliation With Benefits of Competitive Industry Seen in Proposal for National Stabilization

Comments by industrial leaders on the plan put forward by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, for stabilizing business in the United States, indicate that the proposal has aroused widespread interest.

The plan would permit all industrial and commercial companies with 50 or more employees, and doing an interstate business, to form trade associations, under federal supervision. These associations would outline trade practices, take steps to balance production and consumption, stabilize employment, and enlarge the scope of workers' benefits.

Expressions of opinion on the plan have been obtained by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *although many industrialists declined to comment.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Dr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics of Columbia University and a member of President Hoover's Committee on Recent Economic Changes, holds that the Swope plan is indicative of great change, since it is the first plan to come from business in which the benefits of competitive industry are reconciled with a large measure of social control.

"Hitherto, when control has been considered by business," he said, "it has been only in a partial and inconsequential way, more or less conditioned by the need for internal reorganization. Never has it consulted in such an ambitious way the interests of the public and of the employees of industry in its idea of planning.

"Another point indicative of great change is the correlation of the interests of public and employees in connection with the plan's advocacy for changes in the anti-trust laws. Hitherto when business men have urged repeal of these laws to the end of obtaining a freer hand in the control of economic forces, to the public it has looked to be but another way of laying the groundwork for great monopolistic combinations. Mr. Swope's plan reaches further than this ambition, and is noteworthy for this idea alone.

"Mr. Swope's proposal for social insurance meets with my complete approbation. It would seem that we are rapidly approaching a time in this country in which some constructive measures must be provided to insure the workers against the vicissitudes of our present economic society.

"In short, Mr. Swope's plan is the first possible statement at any time by an important leader in industry which envisioned a planned order of society conducted not by business alone but by business men in joint association with the employees of industry and the public."

Production Control Plan Held 'Vital' by Dr. Frank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The business stabilization plan offered by Mr. Gerard Swope, particularly that phase embodying his ideas for production control, is indorsed by Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, as a "vital proposal."

"I do not have great faith in the practical value of a politically organized and politically controlled national planning board being proposed just now from many quarters," Dr. Frank said. "But laissez faire industrialism has clearly been weighed and found wanting. We must come increasingly to central planning, but, if I may seem to play with words, we must beware of a too great centralization of our central planning.

"The democratic processes of selection and election do not consistently throw up a political leadership adequate to captain the intricate and interdependent machine economy we have created. Government, as the authorized guardian of the common good, must play an important rôle in the watchful prevention of the abuse of power, but, in the last analysis, the machine must be run by men who know it, not by men on the sidelines.

Ruthenburg Commends Industrial Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. CLEMENS, Mich.—Mr. Louis Ruthenburg, president of Copeland Products, Inc., here, commends the plan submitted by Mr. Gerard Swope.

"Our industrial machine has been like an engine without a governor," he says. "When there is a full head of steam the engine races itself until the steam is exhausted and then the engine has to slow down or stop until another head of steam is generated. Many plans have been proposed, some of which have had merit. However, not only must the plan have merit, but it must have the support of responsible leaders of industry to put it into effect. This latter feature distinguishes the Swope plan.

"The general demand on the part of the public for a plan to ameliorate the severity of business depressions and the sufferings consequent to millions of our people will have to be complied with eventually. The question is whether industry should take the lead or wait on the Government to take the initiative.

"One feature of the Swope plan, particularly, should be mentioned. That is the provision to eliminate the deadline against hiring men 40 years old or over by providing that an employee may carry with him his accrued benefits if he changes his employer. The benefits are to accrue on a lifetime of effort and are not to be dependent upon continuance in a single employment. In this way liberty of choice of his job by the individual is to be assured and obstacles to the hiring of older men removed."

Fisher Calls Plan 'Boon' Even Though Little Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Dr. Irving Fisher, economist of Yale University, hails the Swope plan as a "boon," even though it were effected only to a moderate degree.

"I was immensely pleased," he says, "with Mr. Swope's espousal of an idea which, in a general way, has long been held by economists, that industry should assume responsibility for unemployment. When a company economizes by discharging workmen, the economy is not for society as a whole, but at the expense of those who have to support the idle; in other words, an overhead which society has to pay in any case. If each industry will carry this overhead for the employees within it, it will find ways more efficient than poor relief, for they will include the finding of employment for those out of work.

"What the unemployed need is employment rather than relief, and that is what society needs as well—a smooth-running industrial machine uninterrupted by shut-downs and unemployment. If Mr. Swope and his associates can secure such a result, even to a moderate degree, they will contribute the greatest boon which industry has had for many years."

Proposal Held Good Way To Settle Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill. — The economic planning of industries as proposed by Mr. Gerard Swope offers an excellent method of settling unwise industrial competitioon, according to Prof. Ernest L. Bogart of the University of Illinois, president of the American Economic Association.

"If we are to have economic planning in place of present individualistic competitive systems," he said, "it can best be done by industries. To have the government undertake it would be disastrous, and to permit the present uncoördinated action by competing industrial units will lead again inevitably to maladjustment and crisis."

Professor Bogart says that the attitude of leading industries in finally assuming responsibility of the working man is marked by the fact that had they not assumed a change legislation might have altered control of production.

Plan Found Desirable By Brass Company Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Mr. W. R. Webster, president of the Bridgeport Brass Company, one of the large employers of labor in New England, finds the Swope plan highly desirable in its worker benefits aspect.

"The whole scheme entails a terrific program of coöperation," he said, "and it is a question how much attention business will think it can give to it now, with so many things of immediate and grave concern to think about. Certainly the proposal is an arresting sign of the most encouraging sort that industry is beginning to realize on a big scale that it hasn't made much of a job of its chief problems and, in particular, of its labor problem, and that it has got to do something. Sooner or later some program must be worked out."

Silver Firm President Disagrees With Swope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MERIDEN, Conn.—Mr. E. C. Stephens, president of the International Silver Company here, was one of the New England manufacturers to disagree with the Swope proposal.

"The plan would require a large measure of federal control," he said, "and would be difficult for this reason to keep separate from political manipulation. Such centralization, moreover, is contrary to the American doctrine of individual opportunity and initiative which has helped to make the country what it is.

"But the inherent danger of the proposal is that the trade associations which it would have set up in each industry would in time tend to stifle competition and monopoly would be upon us. Monopoly or combination in any one industry is likely to impede progress, and Mr. Swope's plan does not obviate this eventuality. I do not believe it will be acceptable to business in New England."

Southwest Employers Consider Swope Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Business leaders throughout the Pacific Southwest have shown an active interest in the plan for the stabilization of industry advanced by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company.

Upon the order of Mr. Russell H. Ballard, president, 4000 employees of the Southern California Edison Company were released from their duties in order to have an opportunity to hear the radiocast of Mr. Swope's speech. They were told that they should be considering the nature of such industrial programs.

Mr. Swope's plan has also received the consideration of Mr. D. W. Pontius, president of the Pacific Electric Company. Mr. J. F. Sartori, president of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, says that the thought of the country in recent months has been turning more and more to devising some plan for the stabilization of our economic affairs, particularly in the matter of stabilizing the employment of labor.

"One of the fundamental problems involved is that of maintaining the place of individual initiative in our economic and social life," he continued. "I heartily approve of efforts being made to formulate some practical program to prevent in the future severe dislocation in our industrial and economic life, with its resulting suffering to so many people."

INSURANCE AGENTS EXAMINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—All persons desiring to sell insurance in North Carolina must pass a state examination, under the terms of a law enacted by the General Assembly of 1931. Such an examination was recently held and 66 applicants were successful.

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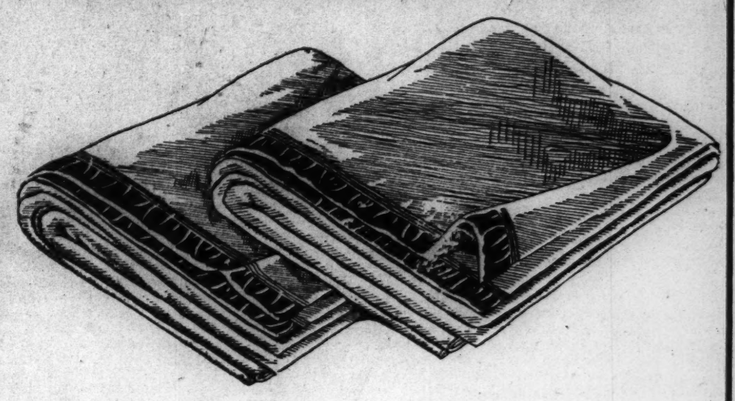

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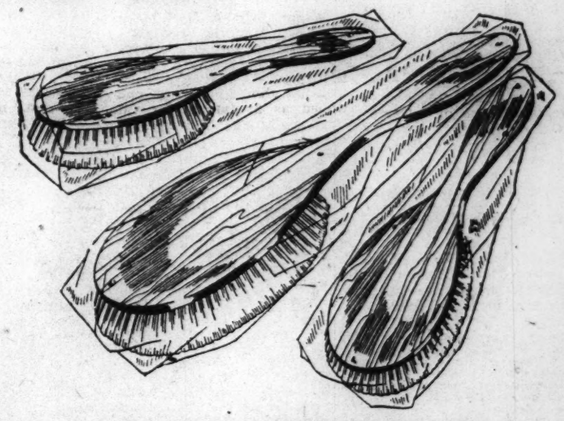

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Communism in the Balkans Outside Roumania Is Found Under Cover or Declining

Government in Bucharest Disturbed Over Recent Outbreaks—Bulgaria and Jugoslavia Keep 'Reds' Down—Greece and Albania Free of Menace

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Sixth of fifteen articles

The Balkan States

All the Balkan States except Roumania reported that Communism, if not on the decline, is at any rate under lock and key. In Roumania, on the other hand, there has recently been an outbreak of sabotage attributed to Communists necessitating troops being set to guard the railways. The spread of Red propaganda is stated to be causing the authorities serious concern.

In both Bulgaria and Jugoslavia, Communism after the World War made rapid strides. But in the former country the 'Reds' were decimated in the course of the revolution of 1923 and have never been allowed to raise their heads since. In Jugoslavia, where in 1920 they were the third most powerful party, they are now outlawed.

Greece has never had much trouble from Red doctrine. Nor has Albania. In both these countries, no special precautions are taken against it.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — Communism has been growing rather rapidly of late in Roumania. But in no part of the country has it reached the point which caused Gen. Alexander Averescu to use machine guns in 1920-21.

Economic conditions and political disillusionment are mainly responsible for the recent recrudescence of Communism. Its mean strength is in two regions of former Hungarian territory where the vote was strong enough to make the Communist vote 3 per cent of the total votes of the entire nation at the last general election.

There are also some Communists in Bessarabia. But too many refugees come over the border from Russia for "Red" doctrines to be able to make much headway among the peasants of this region.

Until recently the Government did not take much notice of Communist propaganda. Latterly, however, mere words have tended to be replaced by acts of violence. Several bomb attempts to destroy bridges were reported just before the Communist festival on Aug. 1. Soldiers have consequently been detailed to guard the railways throughout the country.

There are no Communist deputies in Parliament. Five were elected but all were expelled soon afterward. One was found not to be a Roumanian citizen and another to have been an ex-convict.

The secret service last fall rounded up a large band alleged to have been in the pay of Moscow and sent them to prison for terms ranging from five to 20 years. This has not proved sufficient to damp the ardor of the propagandists and there is no doubt the Government is seriously concerned over the situation. The overthrow of the régime is, however, regarded as highly improbable.

Power of Communism In Bulgaria Is Hidden Back of Other Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—If the lid were taken off the Bulgarian political cauldron today there is no knowing how powerful Communism in this country would be.

At the heyday of its power, a decade ago, Communism was numerically stronger in Bulgaria than in any other country. For a few years it dominated the thought of the nation and had the best disciplined and probably the most efficient political party in the Balkans.

Then came the revolution carried out by a group of professors and officers in June, 1923. Months of disorder followed. Most of the Communist leaders were annihilated and the movement outlawed.

The Communist idea, however, still exists, expressing itself in camouflaged labor unions, a Labor Party, certain youth organizations and a number of periodicals. The communistic Labor Party now has four deputies in Parliament. At the height of its power the Communist Party had 48 deputies.

Communism here is likely to grow rather than diminish. It still calls for extraordinary heroism and devotion. Its adherents are among the boldest and most uncompromising fighters in the country. It is one of the factors making the effective functioning of democracy difficult. It is still helped by Russia morally and materially. But it is essentially indigenous and continues to mobilize people eager to fight for a new order.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the lure and charm exercised by Communism those few short years ago. And people today have not forgotten the promises of a golden age which it held out to them. The impoverished and defeated nation offered an excellent field for dreams and hopes of a better order. Communism was a religion, a creed, a revelation.

It warmed sad hearts and gave despondent people something to live for again. It was led by a company of active and brilliant men, who were seconded by a host of very aggressive, absolutely confident and well-read youths. It offered an explanation for all things. It promised complete and speedy social redemption, ruthlessly swept aside all individual problems and pointed to Russia as a guarantee of all its hopes.

Its challenging appeal was so widely accepted that it elected mayors and city councillors in most of the Bulgarian cities, dressed scores of thousands of men, women and children in red, opened many "people's homes," issued vast quantities of authoritative books on economic, social and educational subjects, organized proletarian sport, self-help and entertainment, mobilized the youth and children, helped workmen find jobs, ran excellent coöperatives and made the whole of Bulgaria echo with the ramblings of an on coming revolution.

It professed to lift up the fallen, it exalted the lowly and assured the masses that they were masters. It generated extraordinary devotion, inspired tireless fanaticism and fired volunteer missionaries to go joyfully into every part of the country.

And the Bolshevik victory in Russia made it all seem very real. Lenine was a savior to the Bulgarian masses; simple, thwarted people almost worshipped him. They thought he would make all things right. His picture was to be found in scores of thousands of homes.

Russia also gave the Bulgarian Communists large sums of money and furnished them with instructions. Yet the local leaders were natives.

Bulgaria, on the other hand, has given Russia a number of noted chiefs, including Mr. Christian Rakovsky, former Soviet Ambassador in London.

In spite of the rapid growth of the Communists in Bulgaria they never gained control of the central government because they were always outvoted by the Agrarians, who drew their support from the villagers, who comprise 80 per cent of the population of Bulgaria.

The Peasant Party, however, was not utterly hostile to the Communists and but for the success of the counter-revolution of 1923 the two groups might have coöperated to make Bulgaria the second Soviet state in Europe.

Never Much in Greece Communism Dwindles Steadily in Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Communism has been steadily dwindling in Greece during the past few years. Never strong, except for a brief space among the refugees from Asia Minor, it has not been able to survive the intense individualism of the Greeks and their comparative proximity to Russia.

Greek sailors, since the days Jason went in search of the Golden Fleece, have not ceased to navigate the Black Sea. Their accounts of conditions on its northern coasts have not helped to swell the ranks of Communism.

Although not forbidden by law as in other Balkan countries, the Communists are unrepresented in Parliament. In 1926, when elections were carried out on the proportional system, six Communists were returned. None of them survived the change-over to the majority system.

Some years ago, Saloniki elected a Communist mayor. Today, a Venizelist occupies this position. Out of 60,000 votes cast, the Communists polled about 25,000. In the municipal elections last February, this number fell to 7000. The island of Mytilene with 45,000 inhabitants had some 1500 Communist voters at the last parliamentary election. Probably the figure today would be lower.

Seeing that there is a considerable amount of social unrest in the country, manifested in all-too-frequent strikes, one would have expected the Communist movement to be increasing.

But what they have gained in opportunity they have lost through lack of unity. They publish a good deal of subversive literature financed, according to popular belief, through the agency of the Soviet Legation in Athens. Some of their leaders have been through the propaganda school in Moscow but all of them are Greeks

Albania an Unfertile Soil for Communistic Doctrines to Find Root

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA—The nearest Albania ever got to Communism was when the opponents of Bishop Fan Noli dubbed him a Bolshevik. The epithet was undeserved. Yet it played a rather important rôle in the overthrow of a government and régime.

Its victim was not only a bishop but a graduate of Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass. When he came to power by a "stroke of state" in July, 1925, he was supported by all the radical elements in the country. He and his party wanted to make of Albania a "little America," to free it from all traces of Orientalism, give it a good administration, divide up the land and introduce modern reforms.

It was not strange that his opponents looked upon him as a Bolshevik and some foundation was given to this belief by the fact that Fan Noli was actually in communication with the Russian Government and was inclined to permit the Moscow Government to send a minister to Tirana, where he might have used Albania as a base of Russian intrigues in the Balkans.

Neither the local boys nor the foreign powers approved of this step, so they offered the reforming Bishop no support when his former rival, the young Ahmed Bey Zogu, crossed the Albanian border in December, 1925, and drove Fan Noli from his capital and from power.

That is as near as Communism ever got to Albania. There are no factories in the land, practically no cities, not many common people who can read and write and no popular movement, so Communism could not thrive. No political party whatsoever exists and functions, much less a Communist Party.

Communism Languishes In Jugoslavia Through Lack of Aid From Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE — Communism in Jugoslavia is at present in the doldrums. Primarily, it is a revolt against the dictatorship rather than a crusade for a new social order, and has been treated accordingly.

Although it throve during the years immediately following the World War, it was not based on orthodox Marxism. Consequently the movement does not get much help from Moscow, which considers Jugoslavia an unprofitable field not worth spending money on.

One of the most formidable Communist strongholds in the country was Macedonia, where there is neither the industry nor a large city population in which Communism normally finds its chief strength. The Macedonians because Communists merely so as to be able to vote against the Serbian parties. The Croats, on the other hand, had their own national parties and so avoided Communism. But in Montenegro there were many Communists, although the normal conditions for such a party were entirely absent.

After the war, the Communists sent 58 deputies to the Constituent Assembly. They comprised 14 per cent of the whole body and at that time were the third strongest party in the country. They also gained control of a large number of city governments and raised red flags in all parts of the land.

They became so strong, indeed, that they were considered a menace to the security of the state and in December 1920 their movement was outlawed by royal decree, their executive committee was arrested and their deputies were deprived of Parliamentary immunity. Seven months later a law for the defence of the realm made Communism a crime. This law became more stringent in 1929 with the inauguration of the dictatorship.

Since then Communism has been not only out of the bounds of the law but beyond the bounds of humanity. The Communists are deprived of all rights, are pushed rapidly through special courts in large batches, subjected to much violence and condemned to very long prison sentences. A Communist in Jugoslavia is treated in fact like the heretics of former times.

Yet the movement is not entirely crushed. Alleged conspiracies are discovered from time to time and new groups of youth sent to jail. But the Communists are not at present a danger to the bourgeois economic order and do not menace existing institutions.

COMMISSIONER NAMED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mr. W. Hallam Tuck of New York was named today as the American national commissioner under the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Belgium.

PROVIDE WORK OR BE TAXED, INDUSTRY TOLD

A. F. of L. President Appeals to Chief Beneficiary of Machine Age

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 5 (AP)—America's representatives of organized labor convened here today demanding that private industry furnish more jobs or pay the penalty of higher taxes.

The fifty-first annual gathering of the American Federation of Labor was summoned, the president, Mr. William Green, said, to present the nation practical methods, both temporary and permanent, of relieving unemployment and depression.

Delegates were welcomed by W. A. Mackenzie, Minister of Labor and Mines, N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Lands, and other officials of British Columbia.

Outlining his views on labor's attitude toward the unemployment situation, Mr. Green said:

"Americans are all one family, and we must approach the problem in that light. A family without enough jobs to support all its members, would not push several of them out in the cold to starve because they had no jobs. Instead, the family would divide the work between all its members, and let each do something. All would sacrifice, but all would live.

"Capital," he said, "must help through keeping up wages and providing jobs, or it must help by paying taxes.

"Mr. Henry Ford discharged 20,000 men because of the depression and kept 50,000 on the job. The 20,000 went on the charity of Detroit, and it was soon exhausted. If he had divided the work so that the 70,000 could all do something, even if less than before, all of the 70,000 would have had work, and would have cost him no more.

Concrete Remedies

"This is no time to indulge in mere generalities or denunciations. We must offer remedies that will stand analysis. We differ fro. the Communists and other propagandizing groups. They have vaporous projects. We are dealing with the practical purpose of helping millions of men and women.

"We are attempting to develop an organized relationship between capital and labor. Strikes are barbarous. They are a remnant of the bygone days of force. Everybody suffers because of strikes.

"Congress must create a permanent machine for preventing depressions," he said. "The public machinery is too slow. We are usually out of a depression before the public machine begins to function. Congress should start anti-depression projects when a depression starts."

Labor considers the right to work a fundamental right "as sacred as the right to enjoy freedom, life, liberty and happiness," Mr. Green said.

"Labor will no longer subscribe to the doctrine that work and relief must be conferred."

Relief for the present unemployment situation must be twofold, he said.

"First relief must be afforded to those who are in dire distress. Men, women and children must be fed, clothed and sheltered. Hunger and intense suffering must not exist in a land of plenty. The wealth of the nation must respond to the needs of the occasion.

Plans for Relief

"Second, special efforts must be put forth to find employment for all who are willing and able to work.

"The convention will demand that special attention must be given to the creation of work opportunities, to an equitable distribution of all work available.

"We shall continue to press our demand in a most vigorous and uncompromising way for the adjustment of the working time through the inauguration of the five-day work week and the shorter work day so that opportunity may be broadened and increased, and through such a process unemployment reduced to a minimum."

Mr. Green said 300 delegates were counted on, with an unusually large number of visitors, bringing the total attending the convention to around 1000. Mr. William N Doak, United States Secretary of Labor, and Senator James J. Davis, former secretary, were among the guests.

Labor's Relief Plan

Labor's plan for the relief of unemployment is summed up under the following head, in the report of the executive council.

1. National conference of employers and laborers to be called by President Hoover to devise means of dividing all available work among all workers.
2. Immediate inauguration of the five-day week and shorter work day in all public and private industry.
3. Maintenance of the wage structure and wage standard.
4. Work assurance, a guarantee to the employed that they are secure in their positions.
5. Prohibition of child labor.
6. Stabilization of industry with particular reference to industries classified as seasonal.
7. Scientific stabilization of production to balance supply and demand.

Frick Collection Belongs to Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Mr. Henry Clay Frick's $50,000,000 bequest to the American people of art objects and property became a public treasure with the passing on of his widow, Mrs. Adelaide Howard Childs Frick, yesterday at her summer home at Prides Crossing, Mass.

The Frick mansion and its contents, at Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street, New York, now comes under the administration of a corporation, arranged for by the testator and to which he made an endowment of $15,000,000.

Mr. Frick gave much of his time, even while still active in business, to the assembling of this collection. At his passing in 1919 it was termed perhaps the finest private collection of its kind in the world.

Its best-known item is the group of 14 Fragonard panels, purchased by Mr. Frick in 1915 from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, then on view at the Metropolitan Museum, at a reported price of $1,500,000.

WOMEN VOTERS CHOOSE DETROIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Detroit has been chosen as the meeting place of the 1932 convention of the National League of Women Voters, Miss Belle Sherwin, president, announced today. The date will be April 25-30.

Preliminary arrangements for the convention are going forward under the supervision of a committee composed of Mrs. Roscoe Anderson of St. Louis, Miss Ruth Morgan of New York, vice-presidents of the league, and Mrs. John Hewitt Rosenstiel of Chicago, regional director.

GRANGE BACKS SOME SYSTEM OF DEBENTURE

National Farm Group Adds Approval to Plan for Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The organized farmer will continue to seek farm relief by means of an export debenture. The executive committee of the National Grange ended a week's session here yesterday by adding its approval of some such scheme of farm relief to the already considerable movement for this method which has developed among returning members of Congress during the past month.

Although not definitely declaring itself for the export debenture itself the executive committee declared that "as long as our present high tariff system remains in force and other groups enjoy special protective legislation, the Grange will continue to advocate the adoption of some such principle as the export debenture program to bring equality to agriculture."

"Experience shows," the statement of the committee went on, "that had the debenture been in operation during the last two years, the charge on the federal treasury would have been less than through the stabilization method and the immediate improvement of agriculture would have been greater, while vast quantities of wheat and cotton would have been diverted into consumption instead of being held as a surplus to distress our markets."

This statement by the grange leaders aligns them clearly with Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.), of Iowa, Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R.), of North Dakota and other farm leaders in the Senate who have consistently denounced the operations of the federal farm board as aggravating rather than relieving the farmer's problem of over-production.

The ultimate solution of the farmer's problem, the committee concluded, lies in sound coöperative marketing organization and other forms of farmer organization which are "in the hands of the farmer himself."

But in the meantime they advocated several measures to alleviate the burden on agriculture aggravated as it now is by the economic depression. First of all they urged a broadening of the basis of taxation in almost every state without, however, putting a heavier burden on real estate. They were opposed to a sales tax but believed it might "be wise to lower the exemptions in the federal income tax in the hope that the farmer may some time be sufficiently prosperous to make this form of contribution to our Government."

Firm opposition was expressed to any increase in railroad rates on farm commodities, which is now being sought by the railroads. They pointed out that agriculture furnished last year 11.7 per cent of the net railroad tonnage and protected 20.30 per cent of the revenue, indicating that a reduction rather than an increase is in order on agricultural products.

The committee also advocated elimination of all acreage expansion projects until agriculture is more prosperous, and some changes in the federal farm loan system to meet the demand for capital funds and to assist in stabilizing agricultural values.

FARMS FOR WOMEN PLANNED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5 (AP)—A collective farm where women would do all the work and men would be barred from the premises may be established near this city by the national congress of women workers and peasants. The organization adopted a resolution yesterday approving the project.

The land will be donated by the Government and a managing board will be appointed by the congress. The Department of Public Education will assign feminine experts in poultry and other classes of farming to instruct the workers.

The farm is planned as a model for similar institutions which state governments will be called upon to sponsor. Proceeds will be invested in the establishment of more farms and it is hoped that within a few years many of them will be in operation.

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GIFFORD GROUP STUDIES RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

Problems of 'Made Work' and Migratory Families Are Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Practical plans for promoting sound administration of relief during the coming winter were considered by the committee on administration of relief of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, headed by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, at its first meeting today.

The committee includes in its membership representatives of several national organizations with long experience in various phases of relief administration as well as representatives of industrial management, labor and professional groups. Mr. Fred C. Croxton, assistant director of the President's organization, is chairman.

"One of the problems that stands out in connection with the administration of relief is the need of discouraging hopeless migration of families and individuals," Mr. Croxton told his committee. "A closely related problem," he added, "is the care of the homeless and the migratory family." Guidance reports prepared by the Family Welfare Association of America and the National Association of Traveler's Aid Societies dealing with these subjects served as basis for discussion.

The committee also considered the problem of "made work" as a supplement to direct aid, and studied the possibility of further extending the many local plans for distributing surplus food throughout the winter to those in need. Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, led the list of committee members present today. Among others present were Mr. William J. Ellis, president of the American Association of Public Welfare Officials; Col. E. Underwood of the Salvation Army; Mrs. John M. Glenn, president of the Family Welfare Association of America, and Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

The public works section of the President's organization last week had reports of public and semipublic works contract awards amounting to $36,136,898. The addition of this amount brought the total of contract awards reported since Dec. 1, 1930, to $2,517,699,646.

The total number of projects reported last week was 484 in 38 states and the District of Columbia and includes federal, state, county and municipal construction and various types of public and semipublic projects.

Equal Distribution Of Work Advocated

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—Mr. George F. Johnson, chairman of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, today said the unemployment problem should be solved within each industry through an equal distribution of work among employees and fair treatment for all contributing factors, including labor and capital.

Mr. Johnson's company employs about 17,000 persons and is one of the concerns whose business shows a gain.

"When work is slack," Mr. Johnson said with respect to the employment situation in his own company, "men are not fired, but such work as is available is divided among all employees on an equitable basis.

"This company believes in the policy that each industry should care for the helpless among the workers and their families, and this done through a coöperative arrangement between the company and its workers."

All of Endicott-Johnson's shoe factories and tanneries are operating at capacity.

Revival Sought Of Craftsmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—An effort to revive the old-time crafts of Yorkshire and at the same time encourage original work in them is being made by the board of education in conjunction with the education committee of the city of Leeds.

The revival is to be brought about through the schools, and to that end a handicraft course in which teachers from all parts of Yorkshire are enrolled has been opened at the Leeds Training College. A variety of crafts, including weaving, furniture, toy making, pottery and book production are being taught.

The importance of design in this work is emphasized, and students are made to realize the essence of good craftsmanship is as much originality and individuality as fine workmanship. The influence of the training thus imparted to the teachers will spread through the whole of Yorkshire through the medium of the schools to which they will return after the course is finished.

WORKERS TO GET EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A Workers' Film and Stage Society is being started here to exhibit research, sociological and cultural films, not previously seen, and also films of special artistic, technical or educational merit.

If the enterprise is successful, plays are also to be included. In the provisional council of the Society are such well-known names as Miss Edith Craig, Mr. Peter Godfrey and Mr. Ivor Montagu.

Historic London in Modern Dress

© Topical

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT, LOOKING TOWARD THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

London Embarrassed by Flood-Lights, Prefers Its Mellow Shades and Colors

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—London is a shy town, and many of its buildings under the glare of a flood-lighting campaign recently conducted here, looked out with undisguised embarrassment on the thousands of spectators who gazed upon them.

True enough, the buildings carried their unwonted garments of light with dignity, and even grace; but they were nevertheless embarrassed, and undoubtedly welcomed the more genial lamp of daylight, when they again clothed themselves in their customary black and white robes—which make London like no other city in the world—and withdrew themselves into the secluded corners where they habitually dwell.

London, all in white at midnight, is not nearly so strange and so familiar a city as London all in black and white at noon. For London without floodlights is etched in unusual lights of its own—singular lights, and tones, and shades, which it derives from the very materials of which it is compounded.

Out of Portland quarries have come more than 50 of London's churches, scores of London's commercial buildings, and many of London's world-famed structures, such as St. Paul's Cathedral and sections of Westminster and other distinguished buildings.

This Portland stone from which London is largely built has a knack of cleaning itself as the years go by. That is why London is always changing its tones from black to gray, and from gray to white, and then to black again.

In coloring and appearance St. Paul's and other notable buildings in London appear today as they stood in the days of Dickens. London is continually altering, but the Portland stone, with all its changing characteristics, gives a sense of permanence to a London scene which no other stone offers.

Time, and the vagaries of weather, keep this trinity of smoke, stone, and wind ever making new pictures out of old London.

repeated on a smaller scale here, the delegates, numbering over 200, settled down to business. A total of 27 papers were read and discussed, before the meeting transferred to Edinburgh.

The need for a higher standard of lighting in the home was emphasized by Miss Caroline Haslett and Miss Nora Miller, of the Electrical Association for Women.

At present, it was pointed out, only about one-quarter of all the 10,500,000 homes in Great Britain were wired for electric light. Materially increasing this number would, it was held, substantially relieve unemployment in many industries, as well as be of great benefit to the users themselves.

Two Indian Cities To Build Stadiums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Plans are crystallizing here and in Calcutta for providing both cities with stadiums to meet the growing interest in sports which is characterizing modern India.

As practically all sports organizations in India have developed since the World War, it is perhaps not surprising that India lacks a stadium, the nearest approach being the sports ground of the Y. M. C. A. in Madras, that the Punjab University in Lahore, and the headquarters of the Burma Sports Association in Rangoon. Next year, however, Calcutta and Delhi will be provided with huge sports arenas.

Lack of open space for such structures is a problem in Calcutta but an area has now been allotted on the maidan between the business center and the River Hooghly. The playing area will be large enough to provide for all games and athletics, and the stands are intended to accommodate 60,000 spectators.

Delhi's problem is different, for while space available is ample for the most comprehensive needs, none of the suitable sites are conveniently placed for the spectator who travels on foot, bicycle, automobile or bus. Efforts are being made to find a site near the main road between the new and old Delhis.

Glasgow Welcomes Illumination Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW — Revolutionary developments in illumination which will practically "turn the home inside out," filling it with artificial sunlight and decorating it both without and within with light, were seen at the International Illumination Congress, which continued its sessions here after its brilliant welcome by a flood-lighted London.

Coming directly from the splendor of the spectacle, which is being

Are Marbles Toys? Question in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—How are customs authorities to determine when marbles are being brought into a country for the purposes of business or in the interests of sport?

That is a question disturbing official circles in India in consequence of an unusual case which has caused much merriment. There is at Roorkee, the headquarters in India of the Sappers and Miners and the military engineering schools, a heliozinco press for making maps and diagrams of military purposes, and this is operated by the Sappers and Miners. The process of polishing entails the use of marbles of the type familiar to every schoolboy, and the particular type used is obtained from England.

Recently 10,000 marbles were ordered from England and duly arrived in Bombay, but the customs authorities there charged the Sappers and Miners 40 per cent import duty on them on the grounds that marbles are "toys."

Newspapers have naturally been facetious and one solemnly points out that as the Sappers and Miners are 2500 strong, this consignment works out at four marbles per officer and man.

Irish Business Weathers Slump

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Trade of the Irish Free State with its best customer, Britain, has weathered the business slump with considerable success. Returns issued Sept. 17 show that in the six months January to June past the Free State purchased £18,000,000 worth of goods from Great Britain and sold to that country £14,000,000 worth in return.

The Irish Free State exports are chiefly dairy and farm produce. Its purchases include large quantities of manufactured goods and coal.

Its High Commissioner in London claims that although trade generally has decreased since 1930, Irish purchases of British manufactured goods have grown in many directions. Irish exports which show increases include horses, calves, fresh pork, salmon, cream and potatoes. On the other hand the competition of Denmark and other European countries has unfavorably affected Irish trade in bacon, hams, butter, eggs, and poultry. The Free State has now an adverse balance of trade with Britain amounting to £3,771,348 on the past half year's business.

AUSTRIA INDUCTS WOMAN PILOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria now has its first woman air pilot. She is Fräulein Trude Schmeid, and although she is not actually the first woman to take to the air—since several years ago, two women, Frau Josephine Hinterstoisser and Frau Hedwig-Mannsbarth, both wives of former officers, passed the examination as pilot of balloons.

Fräulein Schmeid is the only woman to qualify in all the tests for airplane flying which the Austrian air authorities require before a certificate is granted.

Dictator's Son Fails in Spanish Cortes Election

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 5—The son of Gen. Primo de Rivera, former dictator, was one of the defeated candidates in the by-elections for 10 seats in the Cortes, the results of which were announced today. The vacancies had occurred through resignations since the general election last June. The young Primo, who said he stood for the purpose of righting the wrongs done to his father's name, polled 28,000 votes, exactly half those given to the successful candidate, Señor Manuel Cosso, a highly respected university professor and writer, who is regarded as a possible future President of the Republic.

The size of Señor de Rivera's vote caused considerable surprise. It is considered by many as marking a swing of the pendulum against the Government, and as evidence of a mustering of the Conservative forces, which have hitherto been intimidated.

Only one Monarchist candidate was returned among the 10. Seven of the others were Radicals, two Socialists. The Radical success indicates a rallying around the Foreign Minister, Alejandro Lerroux, whose Conservative tendencies are well known.

The victory of the Monarchist in Seville denotes a strong reaction there against the Republic and its effect upon social conditions in that district. Communists votes wherever elections have been held showed a remarkable increase in numbers since the general elections.

STOCKHOLM PORT NEEDS MORE HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Owing to a big increase of trade passing through the Port of Stockholm, the chief of customs has recommended the employment of an additional force of more than 50 officials.

The appointment of a special head of the Coastal District, in addition to the chief inspector of the Customs Department, is also recommended.

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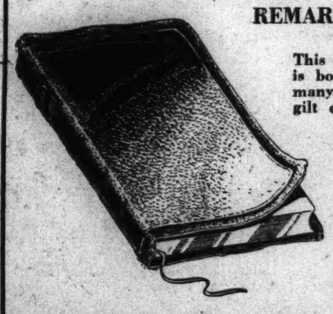

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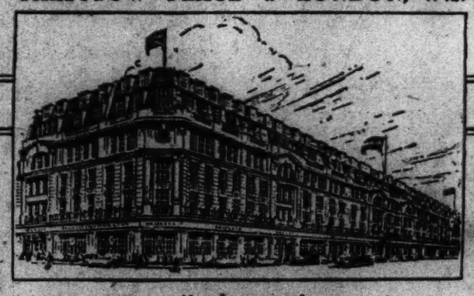

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Gertrude's Necklace

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

"CRY baby!" exclaimed Harold.

"No I'm not. No I'm not. Mother, need Harold call me a cry baby, when—when—I—got caught—in the briers—and—and—tore—my dress?"

Gertrude's wail grew louder and louder as she reached the lawn from the woods, and came in sight of her Mother sitting on the piazza.

Mother wished Harold would be a little more lenient with his sister. He was ten, and Gertrude was only seven: but she also wished her young daughter could break this habit of bursting into tears so easily.

"Gertrude, Harold wouldn't think of calling you that, if you didn't cry," she said as the little girl came up the steps. "Come to Mother and let me see your dress. Why, that isn't a bad tear! I can mend it now, if you'll stand still a minute."

Mother kissed the hot cheek, and then while Gertrude stood before her she quickly mended the straight tear the brier had made in the dress.

"It's such a pretty dress," Mother chattered as her needle went in and out. "Just the color of the blue sky I thought when I bought it. And what do you think, Gertrude? The other day I found a necklace I used to wear when I was a little girl, and the beads just match the color of this dress—only the string is broken."

"Now I have just thought of something. We'll restring that necklace for you; but we won't do it all at once. Every time you feel like crying and keep from doing so, we'll put a bead on the string—a little piece of blue sky, in the place of clouds and raindrops."

"O Mother! O Mother!" cried Gertrude. Her eyes, which were blue too, were dancing with happiness, and Gertrude hugged and kissed her Mother, who had now broken off her sewing thread and was smoothing out the crumpled dress.

"Laugh baby!" came a mischievous voice from somewhere in the vines. "Didn't find it was so bad after after all, did you?"

At almost any other time Mother would have told Harold he had teased his sister long enough; but now she turned to the work basket, but watched Gertrude out of the corner of her eye.

The happy face had suddenly lost all its brightness again, and the corners of the sweet mouth were drooping. But suddenly Gertrude gave a hop and poking her face among the leaves from whence the voice came, she called:

"Laugh baby—laugh baby—laugh baby—yourself. Where are you?"

In an instant Mother was on her way upstairs, and when she came down both children were on the piazza with their heads together.

"What's that, Mother?" asked Harold, seeing the box in her hands.

The First Bead

"It's an old necklace of mine I'm going to string for Gertrude if I can," answered she, and Gertrude smiled gleefully as she saw her Mother fasten the old-fashioned clasp at the end of a new string and slip a bright blue bead in place.

Oh, how blue those round shiny things were, and how well they would look with this dress and with her other blue dresses!

When Gertrude went to bed that night she made up her mind over and over again that she would never cry about anything.

And all the next day she didn't. She and Harold had planned a picnic, but early in the morning the bright sky became overclouded, and the rain came down in such torrents that they couldn't go.

Harold put his hands in his pockets and grumbled, but Gertrude brought out her dolls that she hadn't played with all summer and set them around her dolls tea table.

"I'm going to play we're kept home by unexpected visitors, and we're going to have the sandwiches and cookies and lemonade that Mother made for the picnic, right here," she said to Harold. Then she added sweetly, "You can pretend that you and Jimmie are visitors and come to lunch."

Harold and his young friend Jimmie didn't care for dolls, but they did care for the contents of the picnic basket; and before long, the three children were sitting in the bay window of the "children's room"—it wasn't a nursery any longer—with their stamp books and their story books, and the picnic basket, just as happy as three children could be.

That night Mother slipped three blue beads on the string.

Gertrude opened her eyes wide.

"A piece of blue sky for you and a piece each for Harold and Jimmie—that you made for them," came Mother's explanation.

Those beads were not all strung in a day, however, for there were 14 of them. Finally, however, at the end of two or three weeks, that string had 13 beads on it. There was just room for the last one, and then the other half of the little clasp would be attached, and the necklace—the blue necklace—would be ready to wear.

Number Thirteen

How excited Gertrude was the morning after the thirteenth bead had been slipped into place!

She had worked as hard as a little girl ever worked, learning to gulp back the tears when they came rushing up for really no reason at all, and smiling her own sweet smile instead of frowning.

"It's a great deal easier to be happy than unhappy," Mother had said. "And so much nicer for everybody."

"Of course it was," Gertrude had thought. She never would be a cry baby again, she told herself that night when she went to bed: and tomorrow—by 4 o'clock—that last bead would be in place: the necklace would be hers and she would be wearing it to the party at Ann's—the party she and Harold had looked forward to for so long.

When she closed her blue eyes that night it was to dream of hundreds of blue beads!

She was so happy, she danced down to breakfast next morning before the others and had begun her cereal when Harold appeared.

"No wonder you're a little Fatty," said he, sitting down beside his sister. But Gertrude dimpled over her hominy. No one could spoil the sunshine of this day.

Dressing Up for the Party

The morning passed; lunch time came; and by 3 o'clock Gertrude was being dressed for the party in a brand new blue dress with tiny pink rosebuds around the neck and at the head of the hem.

Harold was in the next room wriggling into a new suit and new pair of shoes.

"Wish I liked new clothes, too." Gertrude and her Mother heard him say.

"Now for that last bead," exclaimed Mother. She was just as happy as her radiant little daughter to finish making that necklace.

She opened the top bureau drawer to take out the box of beads, but lo, and behold! it wasn't there.

Now it was Mother's turn to knit her brows. Where could it have gone? No one but Father and teasing Harold knew anything about it. The latter must have hidden it.

"Harold," called Mother, "do you know where the blue bead necklace could have gone?"

"What blue bead necklace?" sounded a drawling voice.

Father was out in the hall, and he heard all that was going on.

"Harold," said he going to the door, "don't let me hear you answer your Mother with a question again; and if you have touched Gertrude's necklace, you shall not go to the party."

The whole family were in Harold's room now, and Gertrude saw her brother hang his head. They had both so looked forward to this party.

A great lump came into the little girl's throat, and the big tears welled up in her eyes and rolled down her cheeks.

"O Father! Please let him go. Please don't keep him home, I don't mind about the beads—I—"

"Harold! Do you know where that necklace is? If so, get it immediately, and give me your reason for hiding it."

Out of one of the stiff pockets of the new coat Harold drew the well-known box; and out of the other he drew a smaller one, and handed both to his Father.

"She tried so hard to stop being a cry baby, I bought her a bracelet to match the beads," said the boy, turning rather red.

Gertrude gave a squeal of delight as she saw the lovely little blue wristlet beside the beads.

Then she saw something else. It was Harold's bank lying upside down—empty.

"He's spent all his money that he was saving for his bicycle," sobbed she.

"Cry baby!" said Harold for lack of anything else to say, as he looked at Gertrude.

But Mother was stringing that last bead; and now the blue sky necklace was complete.

"There are some raindrops I don't mind seeing once in a while," said she.

Timothy

I know an elf called Timothy;
He's rather like a bumblebee;
His suit and cap of velvet-brown
Are both as soft as thistle-down;
His little wings and little feet
Are very small and very neat;
And Timothy has pointed ears
To catch the tiny sounds he hears,
Like raindrops coming, beetles' talk,
A spider spinning on a stalk;
The funny little jigging tune
Gnats dance to all the afternoon;
And puff-ball makers blowing "Puff!"
Until the balls are big enough
For people, such as baby elves,
To gather, and amuse themselves.
He tumbles in the meadow hay
Among the buttercups all day;
And when the sunset overhead
Tells Timothy it's time for bed,
He finds the tallest grasses there
And clambers up a magic stair,
And at the top, on tippy-toes,
He spreads his wings, and off he goes!

Elizabeth Fleming.

Alice Pigg and Arthur Pigg Go Away

IN THE middle of breakfast one autumn morning Mrs. Augusta Pigg looked at her four children, Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, and gave a sudden gulpy-sigh.

"I'm thinking," she explained.

Presently she got up and went on thinking in a corner of Pigholme, while the two boy Piggs cleared the table and the two girl Piggs washed up the breakfast dishes.

Then, with another gulpy-sigh (but not quite such a sad one), Mrs. Pigg said, "Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, up to a few minutes ago I expected always to keep my children close round me, but now I see that you have other work to do, and I am going to part with you."

She walked slowly across the field, leaving the four little Piggs staring at each other.

"What does that mean?" they asked, hoping she was not going to send them away before dinner.

Mrs. Pigg had, however, gone to call on pleasant Farmer Jim, to tell him she thought her children should now begin to earn their own living.

"How splendid of you!" he exclaimed in admiration (for he knew just how she felt). "Suppose we say Alice and Arthur shall go away then? I've a friend calling tomorrow who would be glad to have them."

So that was how it was settled, and when Mrs. Pigg began to scrub Alice and Arthur they expected an adventure.

Some Excellent Advice

That evening she gave all the little Piggs some excellent advice. Then she presented to Alice a bright red book called "How a Girl Pigg Should Behave," and to Arthur a bright green book named "Hints to Boy Piggs."

Next morning the farmer's friend came for the two little Piggs. "There's nothing to sniff about," their mother assured them, and kept her own tail well curled while they were packed into the car and driven away. After that she turned back and told herself and her other two children the same thing.

Alice Pigg and Arthur Pigg enjoyed the ride to their new home, and liked their sty (only there was no mother Pigg to welcome them to it). Then, as it was very late, they ate a potato peeling supper and went to sleep.

In the middle of the night Arthur heard a rustle, and found Alice turning over the pages of her book in the dark.

"I'm not quite so happy as I thought," she explained, "and I wondered how a girl Pigg should behave about it."

Arthur didn't know, but long before the sun appeared next morning they were both reading their books and wishing they could go home.

Though their new master was most kind, the wish got bigger and bigger, and at last, two evenings later, they said, "We will!" and slipped out with the twinkle of the first star.

A 20-Mile Trek

"We don't know the way a bit," they thought, "and Farmer Jim said we were coming 20 miles away from Pigholme—but still—." And they walked and walked and walked for hours and days.

Meanwhile at home Amelia and Arnold had stopped missing the others, and so had Mrs. Pigg. One day she was boasting about "my children out in the world" when the gate of Pigholme burst open, and two grubby little animals tumbled in.

"Mother," they exclaimed, refusing to be shooed away, "we're Alice and Arthur!"

"Why, so you are!" she answered, after scrubbing and rubbing them clean. "But what made you come home?"

They tried to explain, but she said sternly, "No good little Piggs run away."

Alice and Arthur looked at each other. They hadn't thought of it as running away.

"Then we must go back," they agreed. "We'll start tomorrow."

Fortunately they didn't have to walk, as Farmer Jim took them in his car. And they went without a squeal!

(P. S. They were quite happy after that.)

Jack and Mary in the Philippines

By NORMA B. McENHILL

Little Coconut's Wish Comes True

LITTLE Green Coconut grew and grew. The big brown coconuts said good-by to Mother Palm Tree and went out into the Big World.

Little Green Coconut was now a big brown coconut and Little Yellow Blossom had changed from a blossom to a little green coconut, and from a little green coconut to a large brown one almost as large as Little Brother. But they still thought of each other as "Little Yellow Blossom" and "Little Brother."

As Little Green Coconut grew, always he kept in his heart the hope of becoming a tree like the mother tree. He often spoke of his hope to Little Yellow Blossom, for she, too, wished to become a tree.

"If you hope to become trees you must be very careful not to fall," Mother Tree told them. "If your shells were to crack you could never grow into trees."

So when storms came and strong winds blew the brother and sister clung close to each other and held fast to the mother tree.

One day a saucy band of monkeys came rollicking into the grove. They ran up the trees and sprang from branch to branch, picking the cocoanuts and throwing them down, chattering and screaming in mischievous delight.

The two coconuts held their breath. "We must not fall!" they whispered to each other.

Clinging Close

"Do not be afraid, my children," Mother Tree said. "Keep the thought in your hearts that you are to grow into beautiful trees. Cling close to me. I will help you."

"And I will help you," said Land Breeze. "I will bend down one of the branches of Mother Tree and it will hide you."

"Bang! Bang! Bang!" sounded the falling nuts on all sides. The brother and sister peeped between the fronds of the great palm branch, whispering excitedly, but they were no longer afraid.

But the monkeys soon tired of their game and screaming and chattering, they sprang away in search of other mischief.

"Who will plant us, so that we shall grow into beautiful trees?" Little Green Coconut asked Mother Tree one evening. "How shall we know when the right one comes?"

"That I cannot tell you," the Mother Tree replied. "But I believe you will know."

Jack and Mary were sitting on the veranda steps watching the red and gold fade from the sky.

"How nice the wind feels on my face," said Jack.

"Yes," Mary answered, "it feels just as if it were whispering to me."

"I have thought of something, Mary," Jack said, a minute later. "Mother says we shall go away from the Philippine Islands when Daddy's time here is over. I wish we could leave something here that would be here waiting for us when we come again."

Eugenio looked up from the shrubs he was watering—tossing back a lock of his black hair.

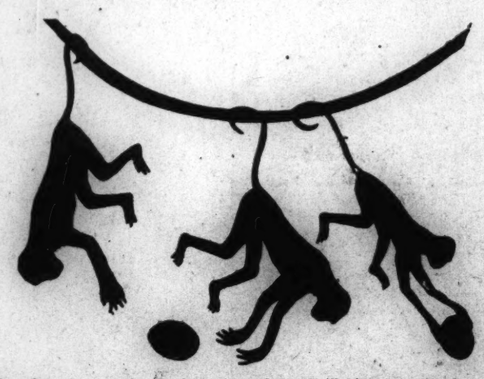
"Niños (little ones) plant trees," he said. "Jean find trees!—No,—Jean find coconuts! You plant. Coconuts grow. Make trees—ver-ry grand!"

"Oh, oh! That will be better than anything!" Jack and Mary cried.

"I know a coconut tree, Mary!" Jack explained. "The tall tree where we play when Mother takes us along the pretty road by the river."

"Oh, yes!" Mary cried. "I love that tree.

"We will ask Mother to take us there," Jack said. "Look, Mary, the color has gone from the sky, so it is our bedtime.



One Day a Saucy Band of Monkeys Came Rollicking Into the Grove.

A day or two later Jack and Mary stood under the tall palm tree looking up.

"They have all gone but two, Jackie," Mary said. "I think they would grow into beautiful trees. But maybe they would rather stay here."

"Oh, no. I think they would like to go with us," Jack said. "They will have to come down sometime, you know."

Up in the tree Little Brother and Little Yellow Blossom were trembling with joy.

The Time Has Come

"I know this is the right time," Little Brother whispered.

They clung to Mother Palm Tree for a moment, for Eugenio was already climbing up the ringed trunk of the tree.

"Good-by, dear Mother Tree, good-by," they sighed.

Suddenly they were being held close to two rosy faces. "Oh, you dear little coconuts!" Mary cried. "And you are to grow into beautiful trees for us."

Soon the milk in the coconuts was dry. Then Jack and Mary planted them in the seed bed Eugenio had made for them under the window.

More days passed. Then one morning when the big, red sun crept up the sky and looked down, there were two tiny green shoots peeping up out of the seed bed.

How happy Jack and Mary were! They did not know that the two little green shoots were just as glad as they were.

The little green shoots were so happy, they grew and grew as fast as they could, and soon they were too tall to stay in the seed bed.

"Now we must choose a place for our little trees, Mary," Jack said one morning.

"Oh, Jackie," Mary cried eagerly, "when we go away and leave them, we want them near someone who will love them, and take care of them for us, and—"

"Bonita!" broke in Jack.

"Yes, Bonita!" Mary said happily.

So when evening came Eugenio carried Little Green Coconut and Little Yellow Blossom to the little Filipino girl's home, and planted them side by side, in sight of the Blue Sea.

The Sea Breeze swayed the little trees gently and the Land Breeze who had gone away for the evening came back for a moment to give them a loving touch.

"How happy I am!" murmured Little Yellow Blossom.

"I did not dream I could be so happy," whispered Little Green Coconut.

Cheerful Weather

When Dad and I go to walk
We have such fun together
That even if it's raining hard
To us it's cheerful weather.
Today I saw a long stiff row
Of dark red prince's feather,
My Dad and I see lovely things
In such very cheerful weather.

CHARLOTTE CHAMPENOIS.

A New Book of Snubs

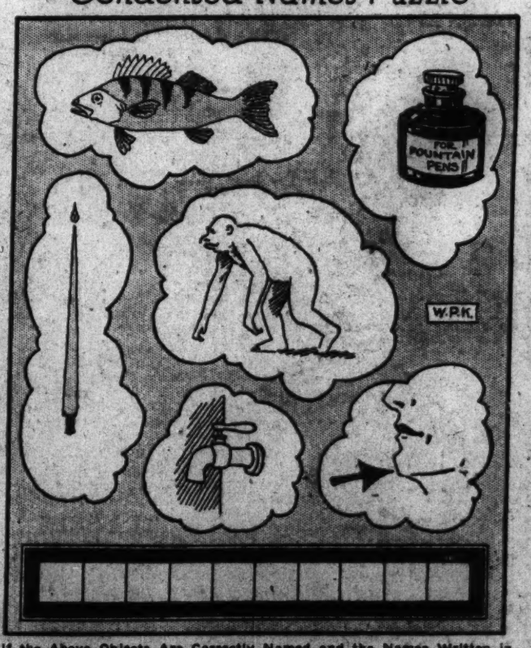
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog, by Paul R. Carmack. George Sully & Co. New York $1.

News of another book of Snubs should certainly be broadcast to this jolly pup's host of admirers. Snubs has many namesakes too, pups of ever sort of breed, who will feel that this new book of Snubs' daily doings must somehow belong to them, too. Of course it does—for no doubt they have had their share of many similar joys and adventures.

Do you remember how excited the boss was when he came home from school with the news that he and Snubs were to take an airplane trip? And how Snubs was so pleased that he didn't mind his tubbing the least bit? Well, you will be able to enjoy that adventure again in this new book—and Snubs' visit to the Circus, and his happy times with little Betty Ann, and many other things besides.

For those of our readers who have not seen the earlier volumes of "The Diary of Snubs," we should explain that these books were reproductions of "The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog" found three times a week on the Daily Features page of this paper. Snubs is the much-loved pet of thousands of children, from kindergarten up, and is "Our Dog" in many a home throughout the English-speaking world.

Condensed Names Puzzle



If the Above Objects Are Correctly Named and the Names Written in a Certain Order, the Letters May Be Placed in the Squares Provided, One Letter in Each Square. Part of Each Name Forms Part of the Name Which Follows.

Mail Bag

St. Asaph, North Wales

My Dear Waddles:

No one seems to have written to you lately, and as my greatest pal is a little duck—her name is Dorothy-Woodbine-Peck—I thought you would be interested to hear about us.

Perhaps I ought to introduce myself. I used to be a tiny pet lamb; but now I am seven years old, quite an elderly old ram as rams go.

My master and mistress have a farm near St. Asaph, and the scenery around here is wonderful. If we stand in a corner of one of the fields, we can see the spire of St. Asaph Cathedral, and if we stroll over to another field, we can catch a glimpse between the tall trees of the thin spire of Bodelwydden Church . . . in a tiny village not far away.

The farm where we are has such a pretty name—"Fainol Broper," which means "pretty Fainol." Of course, the way the names are pronounced in Welsh is somewhat different from the way their spelling suggests, . . . for instance, Fainol is pronounced as if it were spelt "Vinol," and the village where the thin spire towers up is pronounced "Bodelwithan." No doubt it is a little awkward for visitors when asking for railroad tickets, if they do not know.

One of my chief delights is to race across the fields when I hear my master calling me and take the delicious scraps of bread and butter that he brings me. I can hear him calling from ever so far away. My mistress says I still behave as if I were a little lamb—I gambol and skip—and I see no reason why I should give up such a delightful pastime, do you?

Dorothy and I have another friend—a large sheep dog named Cymrw (pronounced Kimru). He is such a big fellow and is taller than I, so you can realize what a size he is. When he stands up with his paws on his master's shoulders he is even taller than my master. We love old Cymrw and he and I chase each other over the fields while Dorothy-Woodbine-Peck sits in a corner and waits for us to return.

Round one of the fields there is a complete hedge on three sides of honeysuckle and wild roses. It must be rather famous as so many people come to see it. The perfume from the pretty flowers is scrumptious, and Dorothy and I sit for hours in the cool shade of its bushes.

Perhaps in your travels you may pay Wales a visit, so I hope to see you, and have you meet all my friends—cows, horses, sheep, ducks, geese and a few curly-tailed pink piglets who snort, and grunt and fuss around as if they had such a lot of work to do, and no time to do it in!

There is a quaint little stream and a tiny bridge over it at one end of the farmyard, and Dorothy and I sometimes paddle there together. It is right away from the rest of the ducks who have a big pond near the cowshed, and we splash each other and have great fun.

Dorothy-Woodbine-Peck joins in sending kindest greetings to you and all your pals in Boston.

Yours very affectionately,
Lewis, the Pet Ram.

[Thank you, Lewis, we feel sure that Waddles will be delighted to receive a letter from Wales.—Ed.]

Dear Editor: **Winnetka, Illinois.**

We are studying about Switzerland in school this fall, so would especially like to hear from some girl or boy living in the mountains of that country, but a letter from anywhere will be very welcome. I am 8 years of age and in the third grade.

We live in Winnetka, which is a suburb of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan. Best of all, I like the beach where we go swimming daily; the flowers in the pretty gardens in the neighborhood; the sunset views over the Skokie marsh; and the fine public library we have here.

I have two sisters, Mary Louise and Dorothy Alice, age 3 and 6, and a fox terrier we call Spotty. He is a good dog and full of tricks.

I have been to England and visited Warwickshire and the Stratford on-Avon country. I liked the swift ocean liners. They are just like big hotels. We used to play on deck and watch the huge waves. Once we saw a big whale. I would like to write to someone who would be interested in hearing about this trip.

Last week we learned that the lotus beds were in bloom, so we drove to Grass Lake, which is about 50 miles north of Chicago. The lotus blooms for only a short time, and when its bloom appears it is the signal for many lovers of wild flowers to come and enjoy the beautiful sight. Automobiles bearing license plates from several neighboring states were parked around the lake. The hotels on the lake have motorboats for rent to go out among the lotus beds, and it is certainly a worth-while trip.

The blossoms are white and cream colored, and there are thousands and thousands of these wonderful blooms, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The heavy, sweet scent hangs over the water like a cloud of fog. The natives around the lake say fish hawks brought the seeds from Egypt. There are only two other places in the world where you can see such a sight—in Egypt and in China. If any readers of the Mail Bag have heard how these Asiatic or Oriental lilies came to grow in Grass Lake, I would like to hear about it. Love to you all in the Publishing House.

Marjorie Jane W.

Mt. Holly, North Carolina

Dear Editor:

Thanks for forwarding my letter. I have here some more that I should like to have forwarded, if you please.

I have a few correspondents, but I should love to have some more. I am interested in stamps, coins, and all outdoor sports. I go to school here in Mt. Holly, and am 12 years old.

There is nothing to write about here, except the fact that the cotton fields are blooming abundantly. I sit on our porch sometimes and watch loads of the cotton go by. There is certainly lots of it.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School in Charlotte, which is 12½ miles from here. We also take the Monitor. I certainly don't know what we would do without the "good old Monitor."

Letters would be much appreciated and I promise to answer all.

With love to all Mail Baggers,
Charlotte P.

Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old, and this is my first letter to the Mail Bag.

I spend my summers at Menemsha. It is on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Menemsha is on the northwest corner of the island and is opposite Gay Head, which is an Indian reservation. We can see the Gay Head light, which guides sailors at sea. The Gay Head cliffs are famous for their many-colored clays.

My grandmother has a flower garden in which are many pretty flowers, and I like to watch them grow. There are many fishermen at Menemsha, and one of the fishermen brought in a bright blue lobster in his pot. I enjoy swimming every day with my mother, oldest brother and baby sister.

I should like to hear from anyone my age in any part of the world.

Barbara P.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

The last time I wrote to the Mail Bag I told about a trip we took to Philadelphia, but this time I am especially seeking correspondents near my age (11). My hobbies are music, reading and writing.

A girl named Mary Maxine Gilbreath wrote to me after she saw my name in the Mail Bag, but she did not give me her address. I misplaced the address of another girl who wrote to me, named June L. of Los Angeles. If either Mary or June sees this letter, I am hoping she will write to me.

We get the Monitor daily and I enjoy reading it, especially the "Children's Page," "In Lighter Vein," "I Record Only the Sunny Hours" and the Mail Bag. I am making a collection of the "All Nature," "One Minute Biographies," "A Word a Day," and "For the Scrap Book" articles. I am also collecting poems.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday.

Kathleen T.

Durban, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am nearly eight years old and I go to Third Church Sunday School. I love the Monitor very much. My mother reads a story to us every night. I have a brother and sister. I am very fond of Waddles and Snubs. We have a kitten whose name is Bubbles. We love him very much.

Third Church is going to build and we are looking forward to our own new Sunday School. I should like to correspond with other little girls in England, Australia and America.

Love to all Mail Baggers,
Dulcie V.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

Dear Editor:

I am very interested in the Mail Bag and I should like to send in my small contribution. I live in a suburb of Sydney called Matraville, after James Maria Matra, who came out with Captain Cook when he first landed in Botany Bay. We can see Botany Bay from where we live. It is six miles from Matraville to Sydney. I am 9 years old and go to Sunday School at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney.

Love to the Mailbaggers.

Laurie P.

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I think it is time for me to write you another letter. School has started, and I am in the fourth grade.

Last year you published my letter right on my birthday. I am now 9 years old.

We rode out into the woods yesterday and gathered wild flowers. The leaves on the trees are turning red and yellow and goldenrod is in bloom.

Herbert McA.

[Thank you for sending your picture, Herbert.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Minna M. (9), McAlester, Okla.—Especially from Germany. Letters may be written in English or German.
Nell B. (11), St. Louis, Mo.
Jean K. (12), Cleveland, Ohio.
Caroline G. (12), Los Gatos, Calif.—Exchange stamps.

Boys

Roger H. (10), Tampa, Fla.—Especially rom Switzerland.—Interested in stamps.
Harold R. (11), Easton, Pa.—Exchange stamps.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:
Jimmie S., Kelso, Wash.
Tiny S., Ada, Okla.
Summy S., Patchogue, N. Y.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

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THE HOME FORUM

Speaking of Words

"'MURMURING,'" declared a group of British writers recently, "is the most beautiful word in the English language."

I wonder how many readers began at once to summon their favorite words as possible competitors when they read this. I did,—"Mesopotamia, twilight, evanescent, ephemeral—"

But, even more, this rather emphatic decision—there were no alternatives—moved me to take down my neglected notebook and to turn to the section ambiguously indexed as "Tone-color, Letters, Phonetics, Onomatopœia, etc." This notebook is one of those projects the success of which depends entirely on the persistence of its originator. And it had suffered. Under "The Paragraph" and under "Description," for instance, I did not find a single syllable.

However, those matters pertaining to the sound of letters and words had fared better, for I found several pages devoted to them.

"Just the thing for an essay," I thought. "Not complete nor ponderous but nevertheless arresting. And, of course, I can add any comments which appear apropos." So to my notebook.

It starts out with two "explosives." B and P, we are informed, are "explosives" and powerful ones, too. They are the letters usually called forth when obvious effort is to be expressed, as, for example, when our chamber of commerce publicity men are persuading indolent citizens that: "The prosperity and progress of the community depends on the support of the public bodies." We might say that B and P are the bombastic and the proud.

In contrast, I had gathered from somewhere a few sentences on lullabies. It seems that lullabies are strewn with M's and S's, with a fair sprinkling of liquid L's. A quotation illustrates this point:

And more to lull him in his slumber soft
A trinkling stream from high rock tumbling down—

Perhaps, to be sure that I understood, I had written a sentence of my own: "I lay motionless, listening to the murmur of myriad sounds."

As I read this page, I began to wonder why S, of all letters, is considered soothing. I could understand the predominance of M and L. It is easy to see that the sound of M is muted and smooth, inviting calmness. A mother humming her child to sleep understands this. L, too, is suggestive of slow gentle movement:

I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore.

But the sound of S is used, as in "hiss," to attract attention or to startle. It has rather an unpleasant connotation to most persons—snake, sneak, snob. The originator of that word "scofflaw" was aware of this odium. The explanation, it seems, is that it takes on the character of the strong vowels near it, so that it is hushed, soothed, softened.

Indeed, it is impossible to make any hard-and-fast rules about any of the sounds of letters, for, like colors, they are affected by their neighbors. Thus consonants may be delicate when alone and harsh-sounding when combined. Long vowels tend to sustain the effect of strength or of delicacy in near-by consonants.

This letter S is, unquestionably, a letter worth thinking about. George H. W. Rylands, the English critic, has this to say of it:

"The art of poetry, according to a modern poet, consists in knowing exactly how to manipulate the letter S. The best example that I know of is to be found in Comus.

A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into memory
Of calling shapes and beck'ning shadows dire,
And airy tongues that syllable men's names
On sands, and Shoars, and Desert Wildernesses.

"The S's gather in number, but are leavened with hard letters; L, M, and N play a part also. The last line has two strong pauses which draw out the eight S sounds like a wind whistling over waste spaces."

Enough of S. We turn to vowels and here we find that certain vowel sounds are associated with definite feelings, which accounts for the effectiveness of certain words.

Point out the diamond-colored Vega to a child, and explain to him that our earth is speeding toward that far-off star at the rate of seven hundred and twenty miles a minute, and he will probably answer: "Ah!" An exclamation of wonderment, tinged with skepticism. Later, you watch a display of fireworks and, as the giant skyrocket bursts in iridescent splendor, you both exclaim: "Ah!" This time wonderment is combined with an emotion of delight. Other feelings are expressed by this word, too, according to the accent and tone we give it.

O or oh, on the other hand, is more limited. It expresses supplication or distress. "Oh, do not leave." Or as Shelley besought the West Wind:

Hear, O Hear!

Short U, as in "ugh," is associated with a feeling of repugnance, so that the word "ugly" with this vowel sound and the guttural G is very effective. "Mud" and "muck" and "mugwump" are other examples. Surely, we would not nominate any of these as the most beautiful of English words.

"Thrill, throb, thrum." This triad I had written down to illustrate how vowels slip down the scale. The thought came to me that one should be able to take advantage of this fact in trying to express a sense of settling or sinking. I had ventured the line:

And the whole world droops

as expressive of the falling of dusk, with whatever success I will leave to the reader's kind judgment.

Consonants, the notebook goes on to say, are usually classified as "stopped" and "sustained." The former include "the explosives," P and B; "the dentals," D and T; and "the gutturals," G and K. The "sustained" members are "the liquids," L and R; "the nasals," M and N; and "the sibilants," S, Z, Sh and Th. The "stopped" consonants have more vigor than the "sustained." Two quotations illustrate this point:

The wind was a torrent of darkness among the gusty trees.

In contrast we have the smooth or muted consonants:

The wide-winged sunset and the misty marsh—

The thought of vigor brings up the letter V. Here is a vigorous, vivacious, violent, vibrating letter. But it is a villain in some ways—venomous, vicious, vice, vile, vitriolic, vituperous, vengeful. Sound the letter V and we find it is full of life and vigor and vim.

F, in contrast, seems more fragile, frail and flimsy. It suggests a fast, light motion like that of flames. There are, of course, exceptions as there are to all these classifications. Fierce and firm can hardly be called feeble in their meanings; but, as a rule, it seems that F is a fair and faint letter.

C, when used as the initial letter in verbs, specializes in noise, the words having an onomatopoetic origin; crash, creak, crack, clatter, clang, chatter.

Z, too, is full of zip and zest. We think of zigzag and zoom. Zowie!

And thus we come to the end of what my notebook has to say about letters and words. It is not much, but we should not expect too much from a notebook which has spent so much time on the shelf and has not been able to look around.

No, it has one thing more, a definition I see under the heading "Figures of Speech." (I wonder how it got there?) It is the definition of an effective word. "An effective word is one in which the sound as well as the meaning and connotation helps to create the desired impression."

Under the definition, I had written a few words I thought would qualify: moor, wind, scimitar, surge. As for beautiful words, perhaps "murmuring," after all, is the most beautiful, but—"twilight, Babylonia, loveliness, diaphanous—"

J. S. P.

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Peace

Perched upon the muzzle of a cannon
A yellow butterfly is slowly opening and shutting its wings.

—AMY LOWELL, in "Selected Poems."

Waiting for Benito

Normally, at this hour on a Sunday, you would have seen the Lapollas out on the high road, their vegetable truck labeled: "If It's in the Market, We Have It," filling with nice calculation the gaps between limousines and fashionable roadsters. The older Lapollas would be either in the front seat or in camp stools placed on the floor of the truck, the younger ones dangling over the footboard at the rear. By dint of perseverance—and song—they arrived eventually at the ocean. There, the scene was as bounteous as the basket which Mrs. Lapolla packed. Miles of blue sky, white sand and clean, splashing water were theirs to enjoy. After a week of hard work in the shop (they all worked with the exception of Grandson Lapolla, who was, unquestionably, too young), it was probably no wonder that they embarked on these Sunday outings with a somewhat boisterous joy.

But today they sat at home. Most of them were gathered about the front window, through which they peered into the noisy channel of the street below as if through the porthole of an anchored ship. For an hour they had been ready to start, but the truck had not appeared.

"Bennee come?"

Grandson Lapolla could pronounce only a few syllables. Mrs. Lapolla, the elder, bent toward him a glance of discouragement. "Na, na," she enjoined. "Benito gone."

Benito, her son, and Grandson Lapolla's young uncle, had the investor's first right to the truck. It belonged to him. Yet, Sunday after Sunday, he had shared it with the family, driving them wherever they wanted to go.

That morning, however, he had been mysterious about the subject of the Sunday excursion. He had left early—in the truck—with some indefinite remark about returning "later," and the Lapollas, recognizing his privilege of withholding details, if he wished, had lapsed into a pathetic attitude of uncertainty. The exception was Benito's older brother, "Bill," who would assuredly have asked Benito for further information if he had happened to be present when Benito drove off in the truck.

"Bennee come?"

Grandson Lapolla was insisting on a favorable answer. This time Mrs. Lapolla made a gesture of helplessness.

"Na, na!" Then she smiled. The result was magic. Happiness always changed her expressive brown eyes into something that rejoiced the youngest Lapolla. His grandmother had become, all at once, a remarkably beautiful woman. He was used to such moments as this but, nevertheless, fascinated. When Mrs. Lapolla made anyone a present, and she couldn't continue at any task long without stopping for some kind deed, she looked like this—beautiful.

She reached into the basket which she had packed and brought forth a peach.

"Nica peech," she said emphatically.

Grandson Lapolla stopped murmuring "Bennee come," for a minute to stare. His fingers opened and closed. He laughed triumphantly. Here, at least, was certainty.

"Nica peech," said his grandmother again, in that charming manner which customers in the shop had noticed.

"Nica peech," repeated the baby as he reached for it.

But, before the peach episode was ended, the baby stopped, his eyes wide with discovery.

"Bennee come!" he said, in such a manner as to cause the others to fly to the window.

The baby was quite right. The motor horn was sounding now; there was no mistaking the sound of it.

"Want to go to the beach?" Benito was shouting up at them. Beside him sat a pretty young girl in a pink dress. Benito glanced at the girl and then up to the window with a bashful grin. "Carlotta says for you all to come along."

But, by this time, there was scarcely anyone left at the "porthole." Already the Lapollas were descending the stairs to the street.

Photograph by Blanterne

Group of Children. From a Painting by Frans Hals: In the Possession of the Royal Brussels Museum

A BEAUTIFUL picture by the famous Dutch painter, Frans Hals, has been given, by a Belgian collector, to the Royal Brussels Museum.

The three children, with their goat cart, are set in a typical Dutch landscape. In the background a spire rises toward the clouds, meadows stretch away behind the children, and the trees remind us of a real Gobelin tapestry.

The children belong to a good family, as may be seen from the elaborate dresses of the little girls, costly laces adorning their Flemish cloth, velvet and silk brocade, and surrounding their little caps.

The picture is one of the masterpieces of Frans Hals. The work must have been painted in a rapid manner, otherwise the artist would not have been able to give so true and spontaneous an impression of actuality.

The colors are of the usual freshness associated with the master—at least they must have been before the picture was unfortunately covered with a layer of brown varnish, and before the chemical influence of light darkened the green tonality of the landscape. It is unlikely that Hals would have been satisfied with so uniform a brownish-green and with such dark spots as the one made by the somber trees in his picture, against which are set the delicately portrayed figures of the children, and the sky which is painted in an impressionistic manner. It would be instructive to those who believe that Impressionism was an invention of the last century if they would study the way in which Frans Hals and other artists of this classic epoch painted their landscapes.

Lights of the Breton Coast

Before turning in for the night we strolled along the quay to count the flashing lights—there were sixteen or more, as I remember, dominated by mighty Ar-Men, standing on the westernmost reef, guarding, as our friends put it, the route to America. . . .

They told us, too, that the French have been pioneers in the "science" of construction of lighthouses, and that of all the achievements of the engineers, perhaps none is more noteworthy than the building of Ar-Men, begun in 1867 but not finished for fourteen years. The first year there were only eight hours when work was possible, the next year eighteen hours, and the time increased as the structure rose above the level of the waves. Between the island (Sein) and Ar-Men, a distance of over five miles, extend the notorious reefs, hidden at high tide, known as "Pont de Sein."

White are the blinding flashes of Ar-Men; white, too, the flashes from Sein, which, with undeviating regularity, lighted the house walls seen from our window. Opposite, across the distant Raz de Sein, shone the green eye of Vieille, red or white, when seen from shore; other lights pricked the sky like fixed stars. As I watched, there arose from behind the breakwater, beyond the sleeping harbor, a gibbous moon, orange as a Breton sail. In its train, at respectful distance, Venus followed, and still later I observed (for who can sleep on such a night?) the faintly gleaming Pleiades.

A silvery path lit by the moon led temptingly to anchored ships. Only the house walls and the shimmering water were turned to catch the full glare of Sein's glassy eye. . . .

Dawn and high tide brought with them a frieze of fishermen against a background of sky and masts and swirling gulls. Clad in the subtler blue, never in scarlet, the fishermen, each with solitary oar on shoulder, laden with lobster-pots or cork floats, tramped in succession along the dune. Swift were departures with the wind. Sloops slipped from their moorings, jibs straining, topsails raised with creaking cordage. One by one the boats passed from sight into the mysterious haze of early morning. Seaweed fires smouldered along the shore, the smoke curling skyward. Women hurried by, carrying flails, bound for the tiny stone-walled fields where rye was to be winnowed. Breaking through barriers of mist, the newly rising sun proclaimed another day.—AMY OAKLEY, in "Enchanted Brittany."

An American Artist in London

In pursuit of a studio, we ran up many blind trails, but at last, as we were leaving a picture show at the Grosvenor Gallery, my friend recognized in the lady at the desk, a forlorn hope often tested before, with the result that some one was thought of who knew some one, who knew an artist, who was known to have been persuaded to let her studio by the month at slack seasons.

Number 3A, Claireville Grove, access to which is by great thoroughfares, is a shady lane opening from Kensington Road. A little garden gate leads into a narrow court and Miss B.-J's studio was at the top of a flight of outside, but covered, steps. The place was modest in size, but somehow good, and a large square window at the north looked into yards and gardens. I at once noted what to me was of vast importance, another window opposite this by the stairs, which gave a veiled but cross-light. This, in relation to my "model" (Admiral Lord Beatty), came to mean to me the low light from leagues of ocean—the North Sea, in fact. I could not have imagined from the quality of light that was bestowed anything more suggestive.

It mattered little, however, whether the windows faced north or south. One did not have to fear patches of sunlight in London, in November. In a sort of alcove opposite the large window was the chimney-piece and coal grate; of course the only means of heating. But I would like to write the following in letters of gold. When I arrived every morning at ten, I found my landlady superintending a charwoman whose work was just done; a glowing fire shone in the grate, lighted since early morning, and Miss B.-J. was ready to leave the moment she had learned any possible desires I might have. Also I was instructed and assisted in providing myself with all the many materials I needed, even to the poor actor out of a job, who later posed by the hour, for the cloak and accessories. True, when the door closed on Miss B.-J. I lost all possibility of communication with the outside world. There was neither bell nor telephone nor neighbor. I had to learn to rest upon the quiet of my desert island, and to put aside all material anxieties when I actually got to work. The stillness was intense, and I could have spent hours of idleness in the low chair by the fire, feelin- it. . . .

Such was the lure of the studio that I often went there on Sunday mornings. . . . Here I seemed to feel cause for the greatness of England's poetry, the humanity of her imagination, and her deep reasonableness. In just such obscurity as I was experiencing had her virile intellect given increase. Has it not been in such retreats that were developed and polished the best of English lines? For London has solitudes as deep as can be found in the remote counties, the upper chambers of tiny inns, or the shadowy rooms of Oxford.—CECELIA BEAUX, in "Background With Figures"

Sea-Flowers

Sailing boats at Marblehead
Are lilies white and fair;
Dainty, dreaming,
Fairy-gleaming,
Delicate and rare,
Lifting every petal
To the sun-bright air.

Fishing-boats at Gloucester
Are country flowers true;
Merry, glowing,
Sturdy-growing,
Red and green and blue,
Like a morning posy
Gathered in the dew.

UNA R. LIAS.

Lines for Autumn

Something fluttered on the sill,
Brushed against the windowpane,
Yet there was no whir of wings
Nor another sound.
Trees stood tall and straight and still,
Not a blade moved on the plain,
Gone were twilight murmurings—
Silence all around.
Then one said he saw it swing
Athwart the casement. It was red.
He had seen its ruddy hue—
A comet in the grass.
And all knew how it would bring
Gaudy hordes on whispering tread,
Golden curves against the blue—
Knew these would not pass
Till new glories had been spent,
Cast on footpath and on wall,
Flung like thunder at the hill,
Swept away by gales;
Pass not as the summer went,
Quietly as first leaves fall,
But as gusty autumn will,
High on windy trails.

CARLYLE W. MORGAN.

ΑΔΙΑΛΕΙΠΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΗ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Οἱ ἐπιμελῶς ἐρευνοῦντες τὰς Γραφὰς διὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν, ἐν τῷ φωτὶ ὅπερ πίπτει ἐπ' αὐτῶν τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) καὶ τὰ ἄλλα συγγράμματα τῆς Εὑρέτιδος καὶ Ἰδρυτρίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, Mary Baker Eddy, ἀρχίζουν νὰ συναισθάνωνται, καθὼς προχωρεῖ ἡ ἔρευνα αὐτῶν, ὅτι ἡ ὑποστηρίζουσα αἰτία ὅλης τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως εἶναι ἡ ἄπειρος θεία Ἀρχή, ἀναλλοίωτος καὶ αἰωνία, καὶ ὅτι ἡ Ἀρχὴ αὕτη εἶναι ἐκείνη τὴν ὁποίαν ἔχουν ὀνομάσει Θεόν. Καθὼς ἡ ἀποκάλυψις αὕτη γίνεται καθαρωτέρα, ὑποκύπτουν εἰς τὰς προτροπὰς τῆς ἀφυπνιζομένης ἀντιλήψεως, καὶ τὰ ἀποτέλεσματα φανερώνονται εἰς βελτιωμένας καταστάσεις ὑγείας καὶ ἠθικῆς.

Ἐν σελίδι 162 τῆς Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμης καὶ Ὑγείας) ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει γράψει "Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη φέρει εἰς τὸ σῶμα τὸ ἡλιόφως τῆς Ἀληθείας, ὅπερ δυναμώνει καὶ ἐξαγνίζει." Καὶ προσθέτει "Ἡ ἐνέργεια τῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ταύτης εἶναι νὰ ἐξεγείρῃ τὸν ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν εἰς ἀλλαγὴν βάσεως ἐπὶ τῆς ὁποίας δυνατὸν νὰ ὑποκύψῃ εἰς τὴν ἁρμονίαν τοῦ θείου Νοός."

"Ἵνα ἐπιτύχωμεν εἰς τὰς προσπαθείας ἡμῶν νὰ προχωρήσωμεν ἐν τῇ ἀναγεννήσει ἢ μεταμορφώσει ταύτῃ, ἀδιάλειπτος προσπάθεια νὰ κατανοῶμεν τὸν Θεὸν εἶναι ἀναγκαία. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει περὶ τῆς ἐπιχειρήσεως ταύτης (Science and Health, p. 3) "Τὸ νὰ κατανοήσωμεν τὸν Θεὸν εἶναι ἔργον τῆς αἰωνιότητος, καὶ ἀπαιτεῖ ἀπόλυτον ἀφιέρωσιν σκέψεως, ἐνεργείας καὶ ἐπιθυμίας." Ἡ συνεχὴς αὕτη προσπάθεια τοῦ εὐγνωμόνως καὶ ταπεινῶς νὰ ἀναγνωρίζωμεν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς ὑπέρτατον, ἄπειρον, καὶ παντοδύναμον, καὶ νὰ ἑρμηνεύωμεν ὀρθῶς τὴν φιλάγαθον πρόθεσιν τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, καὶ τὸ νὰ κατανοῶμεν τὸ ἀδύνατον τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως οἱασδήποτε ἐναντιομένης ἐπιρροῆς ἢ δυνάμεως, εἶναι ἀδιάλειπτος προσευχή. Καθὼς ἡ πίστις μας γίνεται στερεωτέρα καὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ ὅρασις ἡμῶν ὀξυτέρα, μανθάνομεν νὰ βασιζώμεθα ἐπὶ τῆς πανταχοῦ παρούσης ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ἐγκαταλείπωμεν τὴν προτέραν ἐσφαλμένην ἀντίληψιν ἡμῶν τῆς ἁπλῆς αἰτήσεως ὡς τῆς μόνης προσευχῆς.

Ἀναλόγως, καθὼς χρατῶμεν τὴν σκέψιν ἡμῶν εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ συμμορφώμεν τοὺς καθημερινοὺς βίους ἡμῶν πρὸς τὰς θείας ἀπαιτήσεις, θὰ κατασιγήσωμεν ἀποτελεσματικῶς τὰς ὑποβολὰς τῆς κακοῦ, καὶ ἐρχόμενοι πλησιέστερον εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ἐρχόμεθα ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον εἰς γνῶσιν τῆς ἁρμονίας, εἰρήνης καὶ χαρᾶς, ἅτινα εἶναι οἱ ἄγγελοι ἢ τὰ τεκμήρια τῆς παρουσίας Αὐτοῦ.

"Ὅταν φαίνεται ὅτι ἀντιμετωπιζόμεθα ἀπὸ διανοητικὴν ὀκνηρίαν, ἤτις παρουσίαζεται ὡς ἀπροθυμία ἢ ἀνικανότης νὰ κάμωμεν τὴν διανοητικὴν προσπάθειαν νὰ προσευχώμεθα ὀρθῶς, δυνάμεθα νὰ ἀφυπνίσωμεν τοὺς ἑαυτούς μας. Δυνάμεθα νὰ προσκολληθῶμεν εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ ἰδέα τῆς ἀπείρου σοφίας δὲν δύναται νὰ εἶναι ἄνευ ἐμπνεύσεως, ἐνεργείας, ἢ ἱκανότητος νὰ σκέπτεται ὀρθῶς, ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεός, ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς, εἶναι ἡ αἰτία καὶ οὐσία πάσης ἀληθοῦς συναισθήσεως.

Οὔτε πρέπει νὰ ἀποθαρρυνώμεθα ὑπὸ τῆς γνώσεως ὅτι μέχρι τοῦδε δὲν ἐπετύχαμεν πλήρως ἐν τῇ ἀποδείξει τῆς ἱκανότητος ἡμῶν τοῦ "ἀδιαλείπτως προσεύχεσθε," ἀφοῦ ἡ ὀρθὴ προσπάθεια οὐδέποτε μένει ἄνευ τῆς δικαίας αὐτῆς ἀμοιβῆς. "Ὅταν ἡ αἴτησις ἡμῶν συμπεριλαμβάνει ταπεινὰς ἀλλ' ἀποφασιστικὰς διαβεβαιώσεις περὶ τῆς ἀπείρου ἱκανότητος καὶ ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τῆς τελειότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐν τῇ ὁμοιώσει Αὐτοῦ, ἡ προσπάθεια μας εἶναι συνεπής, καὶ πᾶσα προσπάθεια ἐκ μέρους ἡμῶν νὰ προσδεύωμεν ἐν τῇ ὀρθῇ κατευθύνσει εἶναι ἐν ἁρμονία μὲ τὸ θεῖον σχέδιον, καὶ οὐδέποτε δαπανᾶται ἀσκόπως.

Ἐν τῷ μεταξύ, καθὼς ἀγωνιζόμεθα πρὸς τὸ τέρμα τῆς ἀδιακόπου ὀρθῆς σκέψεως ἢ δικαιοσύνης, δυνάμεθα νὰ ἐπιταχύνωμεν τὰ βήματά μας διὰ τῆς ἀγαλλιάσεως εἰς τὰ γεγονότα τῆς Ἀληθείας, ἐκφράζοντες ταπεινῶς εἰς τὰς πράξεις ἡμῶν, μᾶλλον ἢ εἰς ἁπλοῦς λόγους, τὴν εὐγνωμοσύνην ἡμῶν διὰ τὴν φύσιν τοῦ ἀπείρου καλοῦ ὅπερ ὁ Πατὴρ σχεδιάζει διὰ τὰ ἀγαπητά του τέκνα. Ἡ μεταμόρφωσις αὕτη "διὰ τῆς ἀνακαινίσεως τοῦ νοός σας," λεχθέντος ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀποστόλου Παύλου ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ αὐτοῦ πρὸς τοὺς Ρωμαίους εἶναι τὸ ἀναπόφευκτον ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς πιστῆς καὶ σταθερᾶς προσπαθείας τοῦ "ἀδιαλείπτως προσεύχεσθε."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Unceasing Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who diligently search the Scriptures for the truth in the light shed upon them by the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and the other writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, begin to realize, as their search progresses, that the sustaining cause of all real being is infinite divine Principle, unchanging and eternal, and that this Principle is that which they have called God. As this revelation becomes clearer, they yield to the urgings of the awakening understanding, and the results are manifested in improved conditions of health and morals.

On page 162 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written, "Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies." And she adds, "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."

In order to succeed in our endeavors to progress in this regeneration or transformation, unceasing effort to understand God is necessary. Of this undertaking Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 3), "To understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire." This constant effort gratefully and humbly to acknowledge God as supreme, infinite, and omnipotent, and correctly to interpret the benevolent intent of divine Love and to understand the impossibility of the real existence of any opposing influence or power, is unceasing prayer. As our faith becomes firmer and our spiritual vision more keen, we learn to rely upon the ever present goodness of God, and forsake our former mistaken concept of mere petition as the only prayer.

In proportion as we hold our thinking to the truth and conform our daily lives to the divine requirements, we shall effectually silence the insidious suggestions of evil and, drawing closer to God, become increasingly aware of the harmony, peace, and joy which are the angels or tokens of His presence.

When we seem to be confronted with mental laziness, manifested as an unwillingness or inability to make the mental effort to pray aright, we can awaken ourselves. We can cling to the fact that the idea of infinite wisdom can never lack inspiration, activity, or ability to think rightly, since God, the divine Mind, is the cause and substance of all true consciousness.

Neither should we be discouraged by the knowledge that we have not as yet fully succeeded in demonstrating our ability to "pray without ceasing," since right endeavor never fails of its just reward. When our prayer includes humble but firm affirmations of God's infinite ability and goodness, and of the perfection of man in His likeness, our endeavor is consistent, and every effort on our part to progress in the right direction is in harmony with the divine plan, and is never wasted.

In the meantime, as we struggle on towards the goal of uninterrupted right thinking or righteousness, we can speed our footsteps by rejoicing in the facts of Truth, by humbly expressing in our actions, rather than in mere words, our gratitude for the nature of the infinite good which the Father plans for His beloved children. This transformation "by the renewing of your mind," spoken of by the Apostle Paul in his epistle to the Romans, is the inevitable result of faithful and unfaltering effort to "pray without ceasing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Lake Weelokenebakok at Sunset

At twilight Azescohos standeth
With domes that are builded of color:
Its deep-wrinkled strata and boulders,
Its sombre-leaved greenness of noonday,
Fade, lost in the blue misty splendor
That seems like the soul of a color;
While far, far away to the eastward
One vast fading glory of scarlet—
A color that seems as if living
Possesses the sky . . .
And higher and higher in heaven
Fades out in the soft bluish greenness
That climbs to the zenith above us.

Below, far below, as if thinking,
At rest lies the sensitive lake; and
Like one who sings but to her own heart
Such thoughts as a loving lip whispers,
Thus deep in the waters are pictured
The beauty of sunset and hillside,
For the blue that was blue on the mountain,
Seen deep in the heart of the water,
Hath the touch of some blessing upon it,—
Some strangeness of purity in it,
Like color that shall be in heaven.

—S. WEIR MITCHELL, in "Complete Poems."

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Nocturne

Where ships of purple gently toss
On seas of daffodil,
Fantastic sailors mingle,
And then—the wharf is still.

—From "The Complete Poems of EMILY DICKINSON."

FRESH SELLING IN ALL GROUPS OF SECURITIES

Liquidation Still Largely in Evidence—Market Closes Weak

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Stocks closed weak today, with substantial losses in leading issues.

Several selling flurries swept over the market, which showed little or no recuperative power.

U. S. Steel, Southern Pacific, American Telephone and Union Pacific lost around 5, while American Can, Woolworth, Atchison, New York Central and Consolidated Gas were down 3 to 4 or more.

Eastman Kodak and Allied Chemical tumbled half a dozen points.

Sales exceeded 3,000,000 shares.

Uncertainty over the prospect of a general election in England continued to keep the London market unsettled, and large offerings in the New York market from abroad were again reported. The Paris market was weak.

But domestic offerings also continued large, and despite the belief in some quarters that stocks are definitely on the bargain counter, investment buying was described as cautious, and on scale down. The weekly surveys of the investment advisory services were cautious and conservative.

Railroad Situation

Rails were unsettled, apparently, by growing skepticism in brokerage circles over the prospect of any real relief from the increased freight rate plea, on which a decision is expected this month. It is taken for granted in some quarters in Wall Street that an effort to reduce railway wages will be made.

Third-quarter earnings statements about to appear are receiving considerable comment. Wall Street expects New York Central will show a net for the quarter of about 30 to 40 cents a share, compared with 93 cents in the previous quarter, and $1.75 in the third quarter of last year. Pennsylvania is expected to show between 15 and 25 cents a share, as decreased from 36 cents in the preceding quarter, and $1.62 in the like period of last year.

The publication Steel, advancing the publication of its weekly review from Wednesday to Monday, reported that ingot output this week would advance slightly from last week's rate or 29 per cent of capacity. Steel production, however, has fluctuated around 30 per cent of capacity for more than two months, and it will require a decisive upturn to bring much encouragement. Perhaps when belated production on new automobile models is started, the steel reports will brighten.

Wall Street estimates indicate that the two largest makers have earned nothing on their common stocks in the third quarter.

Short-term money rates were unchanged. Call money was offered in the outside market one-quarter of 1 per cent, under the official rate of 1½ per cent. A slightly firmer undertone was indicated, however, by quotations on federal funds of one-half of to three-fourths of 1 per cent, compared with one-fourth to one-half late last week.

Bonds Decline

The bond market declined irregularly today on moderately active trading.

The downward movement was fairly uniform among the rail obligations in which a few issues dropped from 1 to 2 points. Atchison general 4s equalled their old minimum level at 93½. New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978 hit a new low at 45, which is 3 points lower than the previous close.

Illinois Central 4½s of 1966, Pennsylvania series D 4½s of 1970, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, and Southern 4s of 1956 sold about 1 point lower on a heavy turnover. Pennsylvania general 4½s of 1965 reached a new bottom price at 91¾.

Public utility issues sagged also, but the losses among them were more moderate than in the rails. Western Union 5s of 1960 and Duquesne Light 4½s of 1967 lost about 1 point each on small sales.

American & Foreign Power 5s gained as much on heavy sales. Losses among most other utilities were principally fractional. American Telephone 5s of 1960 and of 1965, Detroit Edison 4½s of 1961, International Telephone debenture 5s and North American 5s of 1961 were among the more active utilities to recede.

Industrial loans were less active than other domestic corporate bonds and they had a fairly steady tone. Armour 4½s of 1939 gained some 2 points. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s reached a new low at 76½ on a few sales.

With the exception of the Fourth Liberty 4½s, United States Government loans were dull, but they resumed their decline.

Foreign obligations scored irregular losses, but the volume in most of them was moderate. Chilean issues made no response to the election of Juan Estban Monero as President of that republic, although that event was hailed as a favorable development by bankers.

SILVER PRICE HAS SUBSTANTIAL RISE

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Bar silver today scored one of its sharpest advances in recent weeks.

The metal rose ⅞ of a cent in New York to 28⅞ cents an ounce, following an advance of seven-eighths of a penny in London to 17¼d The fact that the rise in both markets amounted to the same fraction partly reflected the weakness in sterling exchange, as under the gold standard recently suspended by England the British penny was worth 2 cents.

The price of silver has been on a general decline since 1919, when it was as high as $1.37 an ounce.

COTTON PRICES EASIER

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Trading in cotton today was rather less active than at times last week, but there was little change in the general character of the market, with prices easing further under continued southern selling which was absorbed by trade buying on scale down orders. December contracts declined to 5.51 and the mid-afternoon market was quiet at net declines of 6 to 10 points.

ROLLINS HOSIERY MILLS

Rollins Hosiery Mills omitted the quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the preferred, due for payment Nov. 1.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	1931 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 5	Last Oct. 3
14⅛	2¼	..	Abitibi Pow & P	500	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
30	22	1½	Abraham & Str	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
23⅛	7⅛	1	Adams Express	3300	7⅝	7	7	7¾
33⅛	22⅛	2	Adams Millis	1800	24	23⅛	23⅛	24¼
23⅛	10	1	Addressograph	100	10½	10	10	10½
11⅞	2	..	Advance Rumely	400	2½	2	2	2½
109¾	56⅝	3	Air Reduction	8100	58	52	52⅞	56⅝
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	27400	11⅛	10¼	10⅛	12
12⅝	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	500	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3½
59⅛	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	9⅛	8	8	9⅛
182¾	75	6¶	Allied Chem	7800	74	68	69	75⅝
42¾	14⅛	2	Allis Chalmers	4200	14½	14	14⅛	14⅞
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
23	12½	2	Amerada	500	13½	13	13½	..
29¾	5⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	3500	6⅝	5⅛	5⅛	6⅛
62¾	18⅝	3¶	Am Bank Note	400	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅝
4¾	1½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
38	22	2.40	Am Brake S&F	700	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
124⅝	100	7	Am Brake S&F pf	180	100	95	95	..
129⅞	74⅝	5¶	Am Can	34900	75¼	71⅝	72	73⅝
152½	135	7	Am Can pf	400	135	134⅛	135	135¼
38¾	9⅝	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	9⅛	9	9¼	9⅝
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	110	44	42	44	44
43¾	6½	..	Am Chain	700	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	7
88	50	7	Am Chain pf	100	47½	47½	47½	..
48⅝	32¼	3¶	Am Chicle	600	32¼	32	32	33
21¼	5¼	..	Am Colortype	400	5¼	5	5	..
14⅞	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	5⅝	5	5	5¼
33⅛	9	..	Am European	400	10¼	10	10	11¼
51¾	12⅛	..	Am & For Pow	9100	12	10⅝	11⅛	12⅛
90	43	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	41½	41½	41½	..
100	48	7	Am & For Pow 7	800	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
79½	25	..	Am &For Pw 2pf	500	26⅝	26½	26½	26½
30	9¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	12	8⅞	8⅞	..
31⅞	11⅛	3	Am Ice	6100	12½	11⅛	11⅛	12
77¾	55½	6	Am Ice pf	400	54½	50⅞	50⅞	55⅛
26	6⅛	..	Am International	4200	6⅞	6	6	6⅛
30¾	8½	1	Am Locomotive	400	9⅛	8⅛	9	9⅛
84¾	62⅛	7	Am Loco pf	400	62	62	62	62⅛
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	900	1⅞	1¼	1¼	..
23¾	5	..	Am Metals	600	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	7⅛
39⅞	3	..	Am Nat Gas pf	190	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
57¼	40	3	Am News	120	40	40	40	40⅛
64⅞	15¾	1	Am Power & Lt	7500	16	14⅛	15	16⅛
84	60	4	Am P&L 5% pf	200	59	59	59	59⅛
102	71	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	71
85	58½	5	Am P&L pf sta	200	59	59	59	59⅛
21½	7¼	.60	Am Radiator	4400	7⅞	7	7	7¾
150	112	7	Am Radiator pf	110	117	116	117	..
37⅞	10¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	10½	10	10	10½
66	28	5	Am Safety Razor	400	27⅛	27	27	28¼
1⅝	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	300	½	½	½	..
42	22	5	Am Shipbuilding	250	22	20	20	20
58½	19¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	4500	22⅛	20	20	22⅝
102⅞	70¼	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	70	69⅛	69⅛	70¼
138½	99½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	100	100	100	..
4½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
31¼	7¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
48¼	37	2½¶	Am Stores	1800	37½	37	37	37¼
60	37¾	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	38⅝	35	35	..
108½	95	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	90	90	90	..
201¾	126⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	43000	127⅛	121⅛	121½	126¼
110½	80	7	*Am Type F pf	10	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	..
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	900	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	25
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	1200	23¾	23	23	22⅜
11⅞	3¾	..	Am Woolen	2300	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4⅜
40	20⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	200	22½	20	20⅜	22⅛
4	¾	..	Am Writ Pap2ct	200	¾	¾	¾	..
8¾	2¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
43¼	14¼	..	Anaconda Cop	17100	14⅜	13	13	14⅜
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	15⅛	15	15	..
19½	6⅛	..	Andes Copper	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	600	8½	8	8⅛	8⅛
102	95	7	Archer Dan pf	100	95	95	95	..
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	600	30	25½	25½	24
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	800	1	1	1	1⅛
2⅞	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	1700	⅝	½	½	⅝
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
28⅞	4	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
29⅝	9¾	2½	Asso Dry Goods	200	10¾	10	10⅜	8¾
31	20	..	Asso Oil	20	9¼	9¼	9¼	0½
203⅜	102¾	10	Atchison T&SF	6200	102⅝	97½	97½	102¾
108¼	94	5	Atchison pf	200	93¾	91	91	94
53½	16¾	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	700	16½	16½	16½	..
23⅝	10	1	Atl Iefining	6100	10⅛	10	10	10
54	22	4	Atlas Powder	400	22	22	22	22
99⅞	80	6	Atlas Powder pf	70	80	80	80	80
3½	5	1	Atlas Stores	300	5	5	5	5
295½	93	4§	Auburn Auto	12800	93½	84½	84½	94½
28	17	3	Austin Nichols A	130	17	16¾	16¾	17
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	1900	1	¾	¾	..
5	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	10	1½	1½	1½	..
6⅛	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2300	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
			—B—					
27⅞	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅞
104½	39½	7	Baldwin Loco pf	140	39⅝	39	39	40
87⅞	31	5	Balt & Ohio	2700	30⅞	28	28⅜	31⅜
80½	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	49⅞	49½	49½	50
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	120	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
10	2	..	Barker Bros	90	2	1¾	2	2
14½	5	..	Barnsdall A	12000	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
81	39	4	Beatrice2Cream	400	39¾	38	38	39½
111	96	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	95½	95	95	..
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	38¼	37½	37½	..
6⅛	1¾	..	Belding Hem	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6
80¾	62¼	4.13	Belg Nat Rys2ppf	400	64	63½	63½	64⅝
25½	14	1	Bendix Aviation	9000	14	12⅝	12⅞	14¼
46¼	26¼	2	Best & Co	500	26	24⅝	24⅝	27
70⅝	25¾	2	Bethlehem Steel	20500	25¾	24¼	25⅛	26⅛
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	500	90⅝	86	86	..
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	400	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	22¾	21½	21½	23¼
76½	37⅛	3¶	Borden	3400	38⅜	37	37	38¾
30¾	11⅛	1	Borg Warner	400	11⅜	10	10	11½
66	17½	..	Boston & Maine	100	20	20	20	..
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	3500	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	100	10	10	10	..
5¼	1	..	Brockway	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
69⅝	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	6400	35	31⅛	31⅛	34¼
94¼	67½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	68	67½	67⅞	67¾
64¾	51⅛	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
129⅞	82½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	2300	84	80¼	80¼	85
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	200	35	35	35	35
15	3¼	..	Brunswick Balke	400	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3¼
9½	2¾	..	Bruns Terminal	600	2¾	2⅝	2¾	3⅛
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	5½	5¼	5¼	..
114	85	7	Bucyrus E pf	40	85	80	80	85
34⅞	8	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	8⅜	8	8	8⅝
5⅝	2⅛	..	Budd Mfg	500	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	2700	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
23	4⅜	..	Bullard	200	5	4	4	..
15¾	4⅝	.80	Bulova Watch	700	4¾	4½	4½	..
10	2	..	Burns Bros B	100	2½	2½	2½	..
32¼	11½	1	Burroughs Add	47500	11⅞	10	10	12¼
31	15⅞	2½	Bush Terminal	700	16	15⅛	16	15⅞
113	92½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	90	90	90	..
23¼	1¼	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1½	1¼	1¼	..
20⅞	5⅛	..	Butterick	100	5¾	5	5	5½
69¾	14¾	..	Byers	2500	14¾	13	13	14¾
			—C—					
53	14	2	Calif Packing	400	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
16⅞	7⅛	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	7½	7½	7½	..
11⅞	3⅞	..	Calumet & Hecla	1500	4	3¾	4	4
45	14¼	3	Canada Dry	800	15	14	14	15
45⅜	13¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5200	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13⅜
25	17¼	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
16	5¼	..	Capital Admin	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
131½	37⅞	..	Case Thresh	11400	37¾	33¼	33⅝	38⅛
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	20	70	70	70	..
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	1400	12¾	12⅛	12¼	12¾
16	4	..	Celanese Corp	400	5	4½	4½	..
14⅜	3⅛	..	Celotex Co	800	3	3	3	..
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	40	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15
13¾	3	..	Celotex ct	600	3	1⅞	1⅞	..
25¾	15¾	1½	Central Aguirre	600	17¼	16	16	15⅞
230	99⅞	8	Central RR of NJ	500	102	98	98	..
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	600	4⅛	4	4	..
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	20	62	62	62	..
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	3700	12½	11½	11½	12½
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	3	3	3	3
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	4½	4¼	4¼	..
54⅛	17	3	Chesapeake Corp	2300	16	14⅝	14⅝	17
46½	24½	2½	Ches & Ohio	12000	25½	23⅞	24⅛	26
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi & GtWest	300	3⅞	3½	3½	3¾
27½	15	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2400	14⅞	12	12	15
8⅞	2⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	2900	2½	2	2	2½
15⅜	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	7800	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	4½
45½	15	4	Chi & N'western	2800	15⅞	14⅛	14⅛	15⅞
15⅛	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	10	10	10	11¼
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1900	23	20¼	22	22¼
90	44	6	Chi R I & P 6%	200	40	40	40	..
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	200	50	50	50	..
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	80	14¾	13¼	13¼	..
33¾	9⅞	..	Childs Company	400	9½	8¼	8¼	..
25¾	12	1	Chrysler	20100	12⅝	11¾	11¾	¾
37⅞	27	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	1400	28½	26⅝	28½	28
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	68	68	68	..
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
25	6	..	City Stores A	60	6	6	6	7
22⅞	11¾	1	Clark Equipment	800	11½	10⅞	10⅞	..
34⅛	16¾	3	Cluett Peabody	300	18	17½	18	..
105	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	100	100½	100½	100½	..
170	99	7.50	Coca Cola	17200	104¾	97½	97¾	105⅞
53½	50¼	3	Coca Cola A	1100	50¼	59⅞	49⅞	..
50½	28	2½	ColgatelPalm-P	600	29½	28⅝	28⅝	30
104½	87⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	89	89	89	87⅞
17½	8	..	Collins & Aikman	2800	8¼	8	8	8
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	200	81⅝	81½	81½	81½
32¼	8⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
115	40	8	Colo F & I pf	20	35¼	35¼	35¼	42
45⅝	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	14800	17⅝	16¾	16¾	18
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	3200	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	9
111⅝	35⅞	5¶	Columbia Carb	1800	35½	33	33	36
109½	77	6	Columbia G pf A	200	76	76	76	77
25⅞	16	1¾	Comm Cred pf	100	16⅛	16	16	..
92	59	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59
35⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	400	22	21	21	..
25½	15⅛	2	Comm Cred pf B	100	16	15	16	..
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1900	16⅛	15½	15½	16⅛
106	99½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	120	99	99	99	99½
90	71	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	71	71	71	72
21½	9⅞	1	Comm Solvents	8000	10⅛	9¼	9⅜	10⅛
12	4⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	24500	5⅛	4⅝	4¾	5⅛
100⅝	68	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	73⅛	70	70	72½
34¼	13½	2	Conde Nast Pub	100	16½	16½	16½	18½
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	3500	10	9½	10	10⅜
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	900	4¼	3¾	3¾	4¼
18⅞	8¼	2	Consol Film 1 pf	600	8¾	8	8½	8¼
109⅝	64⅝	4	Consol Gas	22300	65¼	61	61¼	65⅝
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	800	96¼	96	96	95½
15⅞	10⅛	1	Consol Laundries	300	10⅛	10	10	10½
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	21	20	20	21⅝
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	1000	½	½	½	½
8½	2⅜	..	Container A	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
30	5⅜	..	Cont Baking A	700	5¾	5½	5½	6
3⅝	¾	..	Cont Baking B	1600	⅞	¾	¾	¾
62¾	32	2½	Cont Can	4000	33½	32	32	34
16⅞	3¾	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝
51⅞	20	2.40	Cont Insurance	5500	21¾	19½	19½	21⅞
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	1800	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
12	5	..	Cont Oil	4300	6	5½	5½	6
12	1⅛	..	Cont Shares	1700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
86⅝	40½	3	Corn Products	2600	38¾	37⅛	37⅛	40½
152½	126¼	7	Corn Prod pf	120	127	126	127	126¼
18	3¾	..	Coty	2000	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
34½	20	2¶	Cream of Wheat	400	22⅛	20¾	20¾	..
19⅝	11¼	..	Crex Carpet	400	12	11	11	..
38¾	18	2.40	Crown Cork & S	400	17½	17	17	18
34¾	26	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	27	25	25	..
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
63	25¾	1	Crucible Steel	1900	25⅝	24	24	27
106	53	7	Crucible Steel pf	40	50	45	45	53¾
5⅞	2	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	..
5⅞	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	2⅜	2	2	2⅜
2⅝	½	..	Cuban Cane Pr	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
48⅞	30	4	*Cudahy Packing	2000	30	29	29⅜	30¼
100	42	4	Curtis Publishing	200	40	35	40	42
5⅞	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	5700	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
8½	2¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
112	88	7	Cushman 7%	20	81	81	81	..
107	70	8	Cushmann 8%	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	75
41	12½	..	Cutler Hammer	900	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
			—D—					
23	4⅛	..	Davison Chem	1500	4⅜	4	4	4⅛
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	1000	14⅛	14	14	14
157¼	96	9	Del & Hudson	2200	99	93	93	99½
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	1900	32	30¼	31	31½
195	119⅝	8	Detroit Edison	800	120	112	112	119¾
19⅛	11	.60	Devoe & Rey A	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
23	12½	1	Diamond aMtch	1200	13	12⅛	12⅛	13
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	400	23	23	23	23
13½	6⅞	1	Dome Mines	1000	8¼	8	8	8
24	14	1.20	Dominion Stores	1300	14⅝	12⅝	13	..
21¼	10¾	1¼	Douglas Air	800	11	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
107	58¾	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	25800	58	54¾	55½	58½
124⅝	112¼	6	Du Pont2deb	1400	112¼	110	110	112½
14⅛	10	1	Duplan Silk	1400	10	10	10	..
23	21	..	Durham Hos pf	10	21	21	21	21
			—E—					
13⅛	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4	4	4	3
185⅜	98⅛	8b	Eastman Kodak	9000	98	93	93⅜	99
21⅞	7⅛	1	Eaton Axle&Spg	3800	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11⅛	3⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
69	35⅛	..	Eitingon S pf	300	54	54	54	54
74⅝	20⅛	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	21⅛	20	20¼	21½
4⅛	1⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅞	2⅛	..	Elect&Mus Ind	600	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
80⅝	20	1*	Elec Pow&Lt	15800	20¼	16⅝	17⅝	20
108⅛	67	7*	Elec Pow&L pf	600	69¼	67⅝	67⅝	69
98⅛	56⅜	6	El Pw&L 6%	800	56⅛	55	55	56⅜
66	30	4	Elec Stor Battery	700	30¼	30	30	31½
10	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	20	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
116	102½	7	Endicott John pf	100	107	107	107	..
67	67	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	65	65	65	..
35⅜	20	2½	Equitable Off Bld	500	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	20⅛
39⅞	10⅜	..	Erie RR	700	11½	10⅜	10⅜	11
48⅛	13⅛	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	13½	13½	13½	15¼
13⅝	3⅝	..	Eureka Vac	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
8⅝	2	..	Evans Auto Load	200	2	2	2	2½
25	13⅛	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
			—F—					
29⅝	5	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
49⅞	27	1½¶	Fed Lt & Trac	100	27	27	27	..
92	78	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	70	78	78	78	78
80	20	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	24	24	24	..
15⅛	3	..	Fed Screw W	100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
30	9½	1.20	Fed Water Serv	700	10⅝	9⅛	9⅛	10¼
56¼	22⅛	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	2800	23½	22	22	23⅛
104	85⅛	6½	Filene's pf	100	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	..
21⅛	13	1	*Firestone T & R	400	15	14	15	15⅛
86⅞	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	900	53	50¼	52⅝	52⅞
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	2700	43⅛	42	42½	44
19¾	5	..	Follansbee B	200	5	5	5	..
64⅞	10¾	1	Foster-Wheeler	1400	12⅛	10⅝	11	13
32⅛	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	1100	19	18	18	20
17⅞	3⅛	..	Foundation	400	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	..
38⅝	5⅛	2½	Fox Film A	4400	7⅝	5	5⅛	7⅛
75	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	70	68⅝	70	..
43⅛	14	3	Freeport Texas	2400	16⅛	13⅛	14	17
			—G—					
6⅝	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2	2	2	..
60	21	3	Gamewell	30	24	21	21	..
7⅝	2⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
88	54⅛	6	Gen Am In pf ww	500	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	..
73⅛	42¾	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	2500	42	38⅛	40	43
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	2300	10⅛	9⅝	10	10⅛
25⅝	15	2	Gen Baking	400	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	16
114	98	8	Gen Baking pf	10	104	104	104	..
9⅞	3⅝	..	Gen Bronze	1500	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	..
13	3⅛	..	Gen Cable	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
25⅛	6⅜	..	Gen Cable A	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
65	17	..	Gen Cable pf	150	19¼	17½	17½	19
54⅝	24⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	10700	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	26
12½	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝
56	31	3	Gen Foods	11500	33⅝	30⅝	30⅝	33⅝
8½	2⅜	.30	Gen Gas & E A	800	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
50	32	3	Gen Mills	1200	33⅝	32	32	..
48	22⅜	3	Gen Motors	43800	23⅜	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛
103⅝	85	*5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	87⅝	85	85	88¼
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
76	43½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	50	43⅝	43½	43½	44¼
23	4⅜	..	Gen Pub Service	200	5	4½	4½	5⅛
84½	24⅛	5	Gen Ry Signal	700	27	23	23	27⅞
114	104⅝	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	100	100	100	100	105
9½	1⅛	..	Gen Realty	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
74⅛	19	3	Gen Rlty ww	2400	20	19	19	20
57⅞	15	3	Gen Refractories	400	16	15⅛	16	16
15⅛	1½	..	Gen2Thea Equip	1200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
38¾	9⅛	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3800	11⅛	9⅛	9⅛	11⅛
7⅞	3	..	Gimbel Bros	500	3¾	3	3⅝	3½
16⅛	4½	..	Glidden	3700	5	4½	4⅛	5⅛
82	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	61¼	58¼	58¼	64¼
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	4	3¾	4	4
42⅛	18⅛	2½	Gold Dust	5000	19	18	18	19¼
20⅞	5	..	Goodrich	2900	6	5	5	6
68	16	7	Goodrich pf	100	19⅛	16	19⅜	23
52⅞	18⅛	3	Goodyear	3100	20⅛	16	16⅞	21
91	58	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	61	58	58	..
72	50	7	Gotham S H pf ww	50	50⅛	50⅛	50	..
6½	1⅞	..	Graham Paige	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22⅝	6⅜	1	Granby	1400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
25½	4⅜	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	700	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
18⅞	7	..	Grand Union	1400	9⅛	7	7⅝	9⅛
46	32	3	Grand Un pf	400	31½	31½	31½	32½
29¾	15⅛	2	Granite City Stl	700	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	2400	29	27⅞	28⅜	29
69¾	20⅛	4	Great Nor pf	2400	21⅛	20¼	20⅝	23
23½	12	2	Great Nor Ore	300	12⅜	12	12	13
11⅞	5⅜	..	Great West Sug	300	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	40	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	..
6⅞	1⅜	..	Grigsby Grunow	1300	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
27⅞	8⅛	..	Gulf Mobile ⅞ N	400	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
75	14⅝	..	Gulf Mobile pf	200	15½	14⅝	14⅝	15⅝
37½	6	..	Gulf States Steel	400	6½	6	6½	6⅛
			—H—					
9¾	3	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	3	3	3	3
63⅞	26	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	27⅛	26	26	28
94	75	7	Hanna (MA) pf	100	75	75	75	75
44⅛	18	1	Harbison Walker	1200	19⅛	17¾	17¾	19¾
7⅞	1	..	Hartman Corp B	800	1½	1½	1½	..
42	14	2	Hawaiian Pine	20	14	14	14	15
18	9⅞	.80	Hercules Motors	100	10	10	10	10⅛
119½	105¼	7	Hercules Powd pf	90	107	105½	106	108
103¾	71⅛	5	Hershey Choc	600	72⅛	71⅛	71⅛	73
104	81⅛	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	81⅛	80	80	83⅛
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	200	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	..
37	17	2½¶	Holland Furnace	100	17	17	17	..
120	81	6¶	Homestake M	100	95¼	95	95	99
9¾	3	..	Houdaille Her B	1900	3⅛	3	3	3¼
68⅛	30⅝	..	Houston Oil	1700	23½	19	19	23½
14⅛	4⅛	..	Houston Oil new	3400	5	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
65	52½	4	Household Fin pf	300	55⅛	54⅛	54⅝	55¼
29½	12⅝	2	Howe Sound	900	13	12⅝	13	13
44½	27	3½	Hudson & Man	2500	30¼	28	28	30
26	7⅜	1	Hudson Motor	1600	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
13⅛	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	1400	4	3⅜	3¾	3⅛
			—I—					
89	23⅞	4	Ill Central	2200	25¼	23⅞	24	26
4¾	1¼	..	Indian Motor	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	400	22⅛	21	21	23
182	55	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	45	45	45	..
71	26¾	2½	Inland Steel	600	29	26¾	26¾	29
11⅛	3½	..	Inspiration Cop	700	3¾	3¼	3¼	4
17¾	6	..	Insuranshare Del	800	7¼	6	6	..
9⅝	4¼	.40	Insuranshare Md	700	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
34	7½	..	Interboro Rap T	400	8	7	7	8
4½	¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	1	1	1	..
51¼	4½	..	Int Agr ppf	200	7⅝	7	7	..
179¾	92½	6¶	Int Business M	2600	99¾	92	92⅞	99
12⅝	3½	.50	Int Carriers	400	5¼	4½	4½	..
62½	17¼	4	Int Cement	500	17½	17¼	17¼	18
4	2	..	Int Combustion	1700	⅜	⅜	⅜	1
39¾	5¼	..	Int Combus pf	400	6½	5½	6	..
100⅞	22½	2½	Int Harvester	4500	25	22½	23½	25
143½	112	7	Int Harvester pf	100	125	125	125	..
31	10	2b	Int Hydroelec	400	10¾	10½	10⅝	11
73¼	19½	4	Int Match pf	1400	21	19½	21	22
16⅞	3⅝	..	Int Merc Marine	1200	4½	4	4½	..
20⅛	7½	.40	Int Nickel	52500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
14½	10	7	Int Paper 7%	30	10½	10	10	..
10¼	2	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	2¼	2	2	..
4½	½	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1	1	1	1¼
16¼	6⅝	..	Int Print Ink	100	7	6⅝	6⅝	..
69½	54	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	42	42	42	..
11	7	..	Int Rys C A ct	20	2½	2½	2½	..
112	25⅞	3	Int Salt	400	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	27½
54	42	3	Int Shoe	600	44⅝	43	43	46
51	18	..	Int2Silver	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
90⅛	55¼	7	Int Silver pf	20	58½	57	58	60
38¾	14	1	Int Tel & Tel	26700	15¼	13¾	14	15⅜
21⅜	10	2	Interstate Dept S	400	10½	10½	10½	10½
9¼	½	..	Investors Equity	700	2½	2	2	..
31	18	4	Island Crk Coal	400	19	15½	15½	..
			—J—					
57½	24	4	Jewel Tea	900	29	24	24	29½
80¾	31¼	3	Johns Manville	3800	35	31	32	36¼
126	105	7	Johns Man pf	20	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
123½	99	7	Jones & Laughlin	50	103	101	101	103½
			—K—					
45	8¼	5	Kan C & South	200	11	11	11	11⅛
7	½	..	Karstadt	500	½	½	½	..
18	8	1	Kaufmann D St	400	9	9	9	..
24⅝	8¾	1	Kayser (J) & Co	1100	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
3½	1	..	Kelly-Sprinfield	1400	1	1	1	1
26	5¼	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	320	6⅞	6	6⅞	8¾
19¾	3⅛	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	1100	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15½	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	4100	6½	6	6	6¼
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	60	32	30⅝	32	..
31½	10¼	1	Kennecott Cop	12900	11½	10¼	10¼	11¼
41	24	2½	Kimberly Clark	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
20½	10	..	Kinney & Co	200	11	10	10	11½
70	20	..	Kinney pf	6000	20⅞	20	20	20
29⅝	19	1.60	Kresge	2100	20½	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛
6¾	4½	..	Kresge Dept S	20	4½	4½	4½	4½
55	33½	1	Kress Co	400	34½	34	34	..
27¾	5½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	26900	6¾	6¼	6¼	7¼
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	8400	19½	18⅝	18⅞	19½
			—L—					
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
101½	83¼	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	85	85	85	85
1⅝	3½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞
30	18	3	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	20	19⅛	20	20
61	17⅛	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	19¾	17½	17½	20
69⅝	35	3	Lehman Corp	3600	37¾	35	35	38
30⅞	7	..	Libbey-Owens-F	900	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
34⅝	15	2c	Lima Loco Wks	400	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	17
33	20	2	Link-Belt	200	20¼	20	20¼	..
55⅛	15¼	2	Liquid Carbonic	1400	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼
63½	27⅜	3	Loew's Inc	19700	30⅜	27⅞	27⅞	31¼
6½	2⅜	..	Loft Inc	400	3¼	3	3	2⅞
54⅞	35¼	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	900	36¼	35¼	35¼	35½
35⅜	20⅛	1¾	Louisville G&E A	1400	21	20⅛	21	21⅝
111	40	5	Louisville & N	200	40	40	40	46
4½	1⅜	..	Louisiana Oil R	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
19	5⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	800	6	5⅛	6	6½
			—M—					
36	18	2½	McCall Corp	400	20	18	18	20¼
51¾	20½	2	McCrory Stores	200	27	26	27	..
20	15	1	McGraw-Hill	300	15	15	15	..
26½	12	1	McIntyre Porcu	1700	16½	15¼	15⅝	15
103⅞	38½	4	McKeesport Tin	1600	40½	38½	38½	40¾
10⅞	2½	..	McLellan Stores	1100	3	2½	2½	..
70	42	6	McLellan Sto pf	10	46½	46½	46½	48½
43⅛	15⅝	2	Mack Trucks	3100	16½	15¾	15¾	16½
106¼	53	3¶	Macy (RH) & Co	2100	56⅝	53	53	57
7½	2	..	Madison Sq Gar	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
27⅞	7¼	1	Magma Cop	1800	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
4⅝	⅞	..	Mallinson	700	1	⅞	1	..
12	6	1	Man Shirt	300	6⅛	6	6	..
39	9½	..	Man Elv mg	200	11⅝	9⅛	9½	11⅛
24¼	12½	1.20	Marine Mid	2100	13⅛	12½	12⅝	13⅝
22	8½	..	Market St Ry ppf	400	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
			—N—					
40⅞	15⅛	4	Nash Motors	4700	17	15½	15½	16⅝
18¾	3⅛	..	Nat Acme	400	3¾	3½	3½	4
10	3	..	Nat Bellas Hess	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
32⅝	12	2	Marlin-Rockwell	400	12⅛	12	12	..
10	1⅛	..	Marmon Motor	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
32⅞	13⅜	2½	Marshall 1Feld	400	14½	14	14½	14⅛
31⅛	14¾	2	Mathieson Alkali	3100	17⅝	15⅞	16	15½
39	24⅛	2½	May Dept Stores	900	26	25½	25½	26½
24⅝	5	3	Maytag pf ww	400	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
91⅝	52	6	Maytag 1 pf	200	52	52	52	..
34	18⅝	2	Melville Shoe	200	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
27	20	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	21	21	21	20
10⅝	2⅜	..	Miami Cop	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
16⅝	5	..	Mid-Cont Pet	2400	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5¼
31⅛	7	3	Midland Steel	600	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅛
94	35¼	8	Midland Stl pf	300	45	34⅜	34⅜	45
7½	1⅛	..	Min Moline	1100	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1½
48	10⅛	..	Min Moline pf	200	11	10⅛	10¼	12
45	14	4	Min SP&SSM ll	2000	17	17	17	..
26¾	5⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	7700	6½	5⅛	5⅝	6¾
85	20	7	Mo K&T pf	1400	22	20	20	21
42⅝	10⅛	..	Mo Pacific	1400	12½	10⅛	10⅛	12⅛
107	25	5	Mo Pacific pf	100	26	25	25	27½
21⅜	10	..	Mohawk Carpet	2500	10	10	10	..
29	16¾	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1400	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
29⅛	8⅞	..	Montgom Ward	16700	10¼	8⅞	8⅞	10⅛
50	31	3	Morrell & Co	400	32	32	32	31
¾	¼	..	Mother Lode	1000	⅜	¼	¼	¼
4⅛	¾	..	Moto Met Gauge	200	1	⅞	1	⅞
47⅝	15	2	Motor Products	200	18⅜	16	17	..
19⅞	6⅛	1	Motor Wheel	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
30⅞	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	900	11	9⅞	9⅞	..
73⅞	25	7	Mullins pf	40	25½	25	25	29⅛
21⅞	11⅛	2	Munsingwear	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
18⅝	5	..	Murray Body	6100	6⅛	5	5	6⅛
83⅛	37⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	12400	39⅝	38	38⅜	40⅛
39⅛	15	1½	Nat Cash Reg	4000	16	15	15⅛	15⅞
50⅝	20¼	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	6700	22	20¼	20⅛	22⅝
36⅞	19⅛	2	Nat Distillers	1600	21⅛	19⅛	20⅛	21⅛
27⅞	7⅛	..	Nat Enam & St	600	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
143	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	340	140	140	140	140
120⅝	110	6	Nat Lead pf B	40	114⅝	110	110	115
44⅛	14⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	8900	15	14⅛	14⅛	15
58	18⅜	2	Nat Steel	1400	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21
70⅛	12	..	Nat Supply	700	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
111	45	7	Nat Supply pf	110	46½	45	45	..
78⅛	18	2	Nat Surety	400	18⅛	18	18	..
24⅝	8	1	Nat Tea	600	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	..
25⅛	6⅛	..	Neisner Bros	700	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
14⅞	5	.80	Nevada Cons Cop	2500	5⅝	5	5	5¼
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	1700	16	14⅝	14⅝	15
55⅛	41	3	Newport A	500	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..
25	7⅛	..	NY Air Brake	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
132¼	49⅝	4	NY Central	27900	54⅝	47⅝	50	55⅛
88	10¼	..	NY Chi & StL	300	12	10¼	10⅛	..
94	16	..	NY C & StL pf	100	18	16	16	..
227	120	5	NY & Harlem	230	123	120	120	123
12⅛	2	..	NY Investors	1400	2¼	2	2	2⅛
94⅞	30⅛	4	NY NH & H	2700	36	30⅛	30⅛	36⅛
12⅞	2⅛	..	NY Ship	900	3	2⅛	2⅜	3
13⅞	5⅛	..	NY Ont & W	2700	7⅛	5⅛	5⅛	7⅛
118	99⅝	7	NY Steam 7%	2000	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	100
29⅞	10⅛	..	Noranda M	5100	11⅝	10⅛	10⅝	11⅛
217	112	10	Norfolk & West	1200	120⅛	112	112	121
93	80	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	80	80	80	80
90¼	26⅛	10a	North American	24700	31⅛	26⅛	26⅛	32⅛
57	41	3	North Amer pf	200	44	43	44	..
11	3⅛	..	No Am Aviation	4700	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
107⅛	90	6	No Am Edison pf	300	90	90	90	..
63⅞	19⅛	3	*Northern Pacific	6000	21⅛	19¼	19¼	22¾
			—O—					
19½	6⅛	1	Ohio Oil	5900	7	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
5⅝	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
26	5	..	Oliver F E pf	1/10	5	4	4	..
4½	2⅝	..	Omnibus	700	2¼	1⅝	2	..
85	60	8	Omnibus pf	400	62½	60⅛	60⅛	..
75	13	..	Orpheum Circ pf	20	13½	13½	13½	..
58⅛	20⅛	2½	Otis Elevator	1400	21⅞	20¼	20¼	21⅜
129⅛	124⅛	6	Otis Elev pf	20	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	..
16⅝	4	..	Otis Steel	600	4	3⅝	3⅝	4¼
69⅛	16	5	Otis Steel ppf	10	16	16	16	6⅛
55	42	3	Outlet Co	20	46	46	46	..
39¾	20⅛	2	Owens Ill Glass	400	21¼	21	21¼	21½
			—P—					
54⅞	29⅜	2	Pacific Gas&El	4000	31	29⅞	30	31½
60⅛	35	3	Pacific Lighting	1300	38	35	37	38⅛
26¼	9½	..	Pacific Mills	100	12	12	12	11⅞
131⅝	101	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	180	104½	100⅜	100⅜	103
133	114	6	Pacific T&T pf	200	114	114	114	..
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motor	11200	4¼	4	4	4⅛
35⅛	20	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	20	20	20	20
4⅛	¾	..	Panhandle P & R	400	¾	¾	¾	..
50¼	10½	2½	Paramount Pub	9600	11⅜	10½	10½	11⅜
11	3	..	Park & Tilford	400	3	3	3	..
2⅛	⅞	..	Park Utah	1700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
4⅞	1⅛	..	Parmalee Trans	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
2⅛	⅞	N	Pathe Exchange	1500	1	⅞	⅞	1
8⅜	3	..	Pathe Exch A	1100	3¼	2½	3	3¼
15⅛	4⅛	..	Patino Mines	700	5⅛	5	5	5½
4⅜	2	..	Peerless Motor	200	2	2	2	2
46⅛	22	1	Penick & Ford	200	23	22	22	23⅞
5⅛	1	..	Penn Dixie Cem	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
29	5½	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	6	6	6	6
44⅝	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	5200	31⅛	28⅜	29¼	31⅝
100¼	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	200	91	91	91	..
64	29⅞	3	Pennsylvania RR	23000	31⅛	29⅞	29⅞	31⅝
150	129	8	Peoples GasLt&C	3500	135	129	130	136
85	15	..	Pere Marquette	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
92¼	20	..	Pere Marq ppf	20	20	20	20	..
17⅛	10⅛	..	Pet Milk	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
10⅞	4½	1	Petroleum	3200	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
25⅝	6⅛	1	Phelps Dodge	1300	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
12⅛	3¾	..	Phila & Reading	2400	4⅛	3¾	3¾	4
16⅛	4⅜	..	Phillips Pet	2500	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
10⅛	4⅛	..	Phoenix Hosiery	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
77⅛	41	7	Phoenix pf	110	42	41	41	..
1½	½	..	Pierce Oil	1300	½	½	½	½
23⅝	5⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	1000	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
4⅜	1	..	Pierce Pet	4800	1	⅞	⅞	1⅛
37	20½	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	400	21½	20½	21	21½
39⅞	26⅛	3.14	Pirelli Co Italy	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
28⅛	6	..	Pitts Coal	200	7	6⅛	6⅛	6
80	35	..	Pitts Coal pf	400	35	35	35	35
15⅛	3⅜	.70	Pitts Screw&Bolt	300	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	..
87	40⅛	..	Pitts Steel pf	10	44½	44½	44½	..
15	2⅛	..	Pitts United	200	2½	2⅛	2⅛	..
99⅛	45	7	Pitts United pf	40	50	45	45	..
13⅞	3	..	Poor & Co B	200	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
39⅛	9	..	Postal Tel pf	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
20⅝	6⅛	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	400	6⅞	6½	6½	7
26⅛	7⅝	..	Prairie Pipe Line	2400	8⅝	7⅝	8	8
7⅞	1⅛	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
71⅞	39⅞	2.40	Procter & Gam	4800	41	40⅛	40⅛	41
6	1⅛	..	Prod & Refiners	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
96⅛	52	3.40	Public Service	8300	55⅝	51⅞	52⅛	56¾
102⅝	90	5	Pub Serv 5%	1300	90⅛	90	90⅛	90
120⅞	97	6	Pub Serv 6%	300	101	100⅛	100½	102
139⅛	112⅛	7	Pub Serv 7%	300	115	115	115	..
58⅛	22	4	Pullman	2300	23⅛	22⅜	22½	23⅛
11⅞	5	..	Pure Oil	5900	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅜
101⅛	64½	8	Pure Oil pf	10	65	64½	65	67
55¼	12¼	3	Purity Bakeries	400	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	13
			—R—					
27⅛	10⅞	..	Radio Corp Amer	45000	12⅛	10⅝	10⅞	12⅛
55⅛	43⅝	3.50	Radio pf A	100	45	43⅝	43⅝	..
60	25⅛	5	Radio pf B	1200	26	25⅛	25⅞	26⅜
24⅛	7	..	Radio-Keith-O	7600	7⅛	6⅞	7	7⅝
61	20	4	RR Securities	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	24
29⅛	9½	1.60	Raybestos Man	1000	12	9⅝	9⅝	11
99⅛	45	4	Reading	1300	51⅜	47½	47⅛	53
30⅛	3⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
90	22	..	Real Silk H pf	10	16	16	16	..
19¾	4	..	Remington Rand	1500	4¼	4	4	4¼
88	27	7	Rem Rand 1pf	100	27	27	27	..
10⅛	3	.40	Reo Motors	1300	3⅞	3½	3½	4⅛
25⅝	5¼	..	Republic I & S	3900	6	5¼	5¼	6
54	15	..	Repub I&S pf	100	15	15	15	16½
22⅜	7	1.43	Reynolds Metal	1200	7½	7⅛	7¼	8
18¼	3¾	..	Reynolds Spring	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4⅛
1⅞	⅞	..	Richfield Oil	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10¼	2⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	300	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¼
41¾	11¼	1½	Ritter Dental M	700	11½	11¼	11¼	..
26	9	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	400	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	10
42⅜	13½	2.28	Royal Dutch	1300	17½	16⅞	17⅛	18
			—S—					
69½	38B	5	Safeway Stores	4300	43	40	40⅛	43¾
97⅞	77	6	Safeway S 6%	500	78	75	75	80
108½	89¼	7	Safeway S 7%	140	93	89¼	89¼	93
30⅜	10	1	St Joseph Lead	2100	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
62¾	6½	..	StL & SF	1400	8	6½	6½	8⅜
76	9	6	StL & SF pf	2400	11⅞	7½	7½	12
33½	7	..	StL Sou'Western	30	10	10	10	11⅛
60	15	..	StL S'western pf	100	15	15	15	..
51	40	1.40§	Scott Paper	50	42½	42½	42½	..
1¾	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	2600	½	½	½	½
20¾	6	..	Seaboard Oil	4900	7	6	6⅛	6⅞
11	3½	..	Seagrave	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
13¼	31	2½§	Sears Roebuck	7900	32½	31	31	32¼
6½	1¾	..	Second Nat Inv	100	2	2	2	2
58⅛	33	..	Sec Nat Inv pf	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	..
1¾	¼	..	Seneca Cop	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
11¾	3⅜	..	Servel Inc	7100	4¼	3⅜	4	4⅛
63⅞	4	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	200	4	4	4	..
29½	12	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	1200	12¾	11½	11⅞	12⅜
10¼	3¼	..	Shell Union Oil	1900	3⅞	3½	3½	3¾
9¾	1¼	..	Shubert Theatre	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23¾	10	..	Simmons	5700	10	9¼	9¼	10
11	4¾	..	Simms Petroleum	100	6	5	6	6
15⅞	5½	..	Sinclair	8200	6⅛	5½	5½	6
103	77	8	Sinclair pf	300	84½	83	83	..
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
62	10	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	14
4¾	1¼	..	Snider Packing	100	¾	¾	¾	..
15⅝	2	..	Snider Pack pf	1500	2½	2½	2½	..
21	12⅞	1.60	Socony Vac	9600	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	13
95	60	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	52½	52½	52½	..
54½	28½	2	So Calif Edison	7500	30¼	28⅜	28⅜	30
16½	7	..	So Dairies A	100	7	7	7	7⅛
109⅛	45⅛	6	Southern Pacific	4300	49	45⅛	45⅛	50¾
17⅛	7⅛	..	So P Rico Sugar	3000	7⅝	7	7	8
112⅛	87	8	So P R Sug pf	40	95	94	95	91
65⅛	15	4	Southern Ry	2300	16⅝	15	15	16¾
83	30	5	Southern Ry pf	100	30	30	30	..
88⅝	29⅞	3.50	Stand Gas&El	4500	31⅞	29¼	29¼	31⅞
64⅛	42⅛	4	Stand G&E pf	100	45	45	45	44⅝
101	73	6	Stand G&E 6%	100	73	73	73	..
109⅝	76	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	76	76	76	..
4⅛	¾	..	Stand Investing	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
51⅝	29⅞	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	6300	29⅞	28⅜	28⅜	28⅞
108	90	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	200	91	88½	88½	90
19	8¼	1	Stand Oil Kan	100	9	9	9	..
52½	28⅜	2	Stand Oil NJ	27700	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	29½
36	18	1	Spalding & Bros	100	18½	18	18	..
113⅛	100	7	Spalding pf	30	100	100	100	..
92⅛	55	6	Spang Chal pf	10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
13⅛	3⅛	1	Sparks Withing	2400	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3¾
16⅛	9	.80	Spencer Kellogg	100	10	10	10	..
17⅛	6	..	Spicer Mfg	1300	6	6	6	6
33⅛	20	3	Spicer pf	100	20	20	20	..
34¼	9⅝	2¶	Starrett Co	100	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅛
5⅞	1	..	Sterling Secur	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
40	21⅛	3	Sterling cv pf	200	22	21⅛	21⅛	22¼
21⅞	4¾	..	Stewart Warner	1300	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
54⅛	14	2	Stone & Webster	4100	15⅜	14	14	15⅜
38	9	1.20	Studebaker	3400	9⅝	9	9	9⅝
118⅛	99	7	Studebaker pf	20	100	99	99	100
45⅛	28⅝	1¶	Sun Oil	1200	35	33⅛	35	34⅛
40⅝	19	2½	*Superheater	4800	20	19	19	20
18⅞	3⅛	..	Superior Steel	200	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	4⅜
15⅛	11⅛	1	Sweets Co Amer	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
1½	1	..	Symington A	100	1½	1½	1½	1
			—T—					
21¶	13¼	1.40	Telautograph	700	14⅝	12¾	14⅛	..
9⅛	2⅛	..	Tenn Corp	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
36⅛	15⅛	2	Texas Corp	3100	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
55⅝	20⅝	3	Texas Gulf Sul	6300	22	21⅛	21⅛	22
6⅛	2⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	2200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
17⅝	5	..	Texas & P Land	4900	6	4⅜	4⅜	6
22	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	5	5	5	..
41	25	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	300	26⅛	25	25	..
23	8½	2.40	The Fair	100	8½	8½	8½	..
27	13	.55	Third Nat Inv	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
8⅝	1⅜	..	Thompson Star	200	2	2	2	..
12	4	..	Timken-Detroit	500	5¼	4½	5	5
59	19⅝	2	Timken Roller	1500	20	19⅝	20	20½
28	3⅛	.40	Transamerica	500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
17⅛	5⅛	..	Transue & Wil	100	6	6	6	6⅛
11⅛	3⅛	..	Tri Continental	2100	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
94¼	51	6	Tri Cont pf	100	51	51	51	53
17⅞	3⅛	..	Twin City R T	400	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
			—U—					
21⅛	3	..	Ulen & Co	700	3⅝	3	3	..
75¾	24⅛	4	Underwd El Fish	400	25	24½	24⅛	25
72	27⅛	2.60	Union Carbide	23400	29⅛	27½	27½	29⅛
26⅛	11⅛	2	Union Oil Calif	2300	13⅛	12¼	12½	13
205⅛	98⅛	10	Union Pacific	4400	105	98¼	98¼	105⅛
87	70	4	Union Pacific pf	300	72	71⅛	71⅛	72
25⅛	18½	1.60	Union Tank Car	300	19	18½	19	19
38⅞	13⅛	..	United Air & Tr	9300	13⅞	12⅛	12⅛	13⅞
61¼	40	3	United A&T pf	300	40½	40	40	40¾
41¾	25	2	United Biscuit	300	25	25	25	25⅛
122	110	7	United Bisc pf	10	110	110	110	..
28¾	6⅛	..	United Carbon	1500	7⅛	6⅛	6¾	6⅛
31⅛	10⅞	.75	United Corp	46900	12	10½	10⅝	12⅛
52⅛	35½	3	United Corp pf	1300	38	36⅛	36⅛	38
3½	2	..	United Dyewood	3000	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	..
48	40¼	7	United Dyewd pf	10	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
12	3	..	United El Coal	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
67¾	24	4	United Fruit	1300	31¼	29	29	32¼
37½	20	1.20	United Gas Im	36500	20⅞	20	20	21
106⅛	95⅛	5	United G I pf	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
31⅛	10⅞	2	United Piece Dye	100	12½	12½	12½	..
107	96	6½	United P Dye pf	100	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	106
10	6⅞	..	US Distributing	200	7½	7	7½	7
12½	1⅞	..	US & For Sec	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
90	52	6	US & ForSpf	100	52	52	52	52
30½	10¾	..	US Freight	400	12	12	12	12
50	21½	1.60	US Gypsum	300	23	22	23	23
12⅝	5	..	US Hoffman M	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
77⅝	20⅝	..	US Indus Alco	500	22⅝	20⅝	20⅝	22⅝
10⅜	3	..	US Leather	400	3	2⅜	2⅜	3⅛
15⅞	4⅛	..	US Leather A	1200	5⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
37⅛	11	2	US Pipe & Fdry	4500	12½	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛
20¼	14	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	1200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
36⅜	9½	1	US Realty	2700	10	9	9	10⅛
20⅝	5⅜	..	US Rubber	1800	6	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
36⅛	10	..	US Rubber 1pf	1000	11½	10½	10½	11⅛
25⅝	12⅝	1	US Smelt R & M	1600	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜
152⅜	62⅜	4	US Steel	69000	67⅝	62⅝	62⅝	68⅛
150	114	7	US Steel pf	800	116	114⅛	114⅛	117
4	½	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	300	¾	½	½	..
60	9¾	..	Univ P&R pf	10	20	20	20	..
31	8⅞	2	Utilities P&Lt A	4900	9⅜	8½	8½	9⅝
			—V—					
2	⅛	..	Vadsco Sales	500	½	½	½	..
28	14	..	Vadsco Sales pf	100	17	17	17	..
78⅝	14	..	Vanadium	6200	15⅝	13¼	13¼	16⅛
14	7	..	Van Raalte	600	8	7	7	..
60	22½	..	Van Raalte pf	50	22	22	22	..
3⅛	½	..	Va-Caro Chem	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
17	3½	..	Va-C Chem 6%		4	3½	3½	4½
71¾	48½	7	Va-C Chem 7%		49⅞	48⅞	48½	50
100	86	6	Va El & Pow pf	20	87½	86	86	87½
71⅞	32	4	Vulcan Detin	20	34½	32	34½	33
			—W—					
26	5½	..	Wabash RR	1700	6½	5½	5⅜	7
57	10	..	Wabash pf A	100	10	10	10	..
27⅛	17⅜	1.50	Waldorf System	3000	19¼	18⅜	19	19¼
15	2½	..	Walworth	300	2⅝	2½	2½	3⅛
27½	6¼	..	Ward Baking A	200	8	8	8	8
6⅝	2	..	Ward Baking B	1700	2	2	2	2
57½	24	7	Ward Baking pf	400	30	30	30	..
20⅛	4¾	6	Warner Bros A	13000	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅝
40½	10¾	2.85	Warner Bros pf	200	18	17⅛	17⅛	15¼
7⅝	1	..	Warner Quinlan	600	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
46⅝	5	2	Warren Bros	1800	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
49⅞	15	3	Warren cv pf	30	16⅛	16	16	17⅛
32	13½	2	Warren F & P	300	14⅝	14	14	..
28⅛	12½	2	Wesson Oil	300	12¾	12½	12½	12⅞
57⅞	44½	4	Wesson Oil pf	200	44½	43	43	45⅛
105⅛	64	7	W Penn El A	400	66	61	61	65
103	61	6	W Penn El pf	10	65	65	65	..
112	65	7	W Penn El 7%	200	70	65¼	65⅛	73¼
113½	91	*6	W Penn Pw 6%	50	95	90	91¾	..
120	104½	*7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	109⅜	104½	104½	108½
44½	14½	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
12⅞	4½	..	Westn Dairy P B	200	4½	4	4	4½
19⅝	5½	..	Westn Maryland	1700	7⅝	5½	5½	7½
20	5½	..	Westn Md 2pf	3300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
14⅞	3¾	..	Westn Pacific	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
31⅝	6½	..	Westn Pac pf	200	7¼	6⅛	7⅛	7½
150¾	88	8	Westn Union	5600	92	87⅛	87½	92
36⅛	16	2	Westing Air Br	2100	17⅝	16⅛	16⅛	17⅜
107¾	39¼	2½	Westing Elec	5400	41⅝	39⅛	39⅝	41⅛
119½	75½	2½	Westing El pf	10	84⅛	80	80	..
28	6¼	..	Weston El Instru	100	7	7	7	7⅛
40	8¼	2	Westvaco Chlor	300	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
90	45	..	Wheeling & L E	10	45	45	45	..
20¼	12½	..	Wheeling Steel	100	12½	12½	12½	..
26¼	8	..	White Motor	1000	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	8⅞
47¾	22¼	4	White Rock	300	23	22¼	22¾	23
30	18x	2.50	Wilcox Rich A		18½	18½	18½	..
8	1¾	..	Willys-Overland	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
56¼	21	7	Willys-Over pf	100	16	16	16	..
10⅝	1⅞	..	Wilson &CoA	1100	2⅛	1⅞	2	2
51¾	15¼	..	Wilson & C pf	600	18	15⅛	15¼	16¼
72¾	43½	2.40	Woolworth	3500	46⅝	42⅛	43⅝	47
106⅞	20¾	..	Worthington Pump	1200	21⅝	20¼	20¼	21⅝
27	8	..	Wright Aero	10	8	8	8	..
80	50⅝	4	Wrigley	1800	54½	50⅝	51⅝	55
			—Y—					
30	13	2	Yale & Towne	2000	14	13	13	14⅛
15⅛	3⅞	..	Yellow Truck	3300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
76	17½	..	Yellow Truck pf	10	21	20	21	..
78	20	..	Youngstown	600	21½	20	20	21⅞
29	14	2	Young Sp & Wire	100	14	14	14	14
			—Z—					
5¼	1	..	Zenith Radio	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

CALLED BONDS IN OCTOBER AHEAD OF LIKE 1930 MONTH

The aggregate of $101,201,300 in bond redemptions scheduled for October slightly exceeds the $94,557,020 for September, and is nearly 2½ times the $43,368,850 for October, 1930. Of the total, $98,164,350 is called in entirety and $3,036,950 in part, generally to satisfy sinking fund requirements.

The total of $794,966,930 for 10 months stands third in volume, being exceeded only by the record of $1,725,508,520 for the corresponding period of 1928, and next highest of $1,244,621,850 for 10 months of 1927.

New York Telephone retired Oct. 1 its $49,659,000 6 per cent refunding issue from moneys borrowed from the parent company. West Penn Power paid off $7,500,000 5½ per cent bonds financed through a 4 per cent offering. Pennsylvania Power & Light paid $7,000,000 refunding B 5s, as a further part of its refinancing plan.

In addition to corporate calls, $3,655,300 foreign government, state, and municipal loans were called in part, through sinking fund provisions.

NOT TO REDUCE SALARIES

William Filene's Sons Co. of Boston has not reduced salaries, nor does it contemplate any such action, an official of the company stated. It had been reported in certain quarters that Filene's was considering reducing executives' salaries, an official says: "With the exception of a few scattered readjustments up and down, we have made no reductions in the past two years in the salaries of our personnel, nor have we reduced the number of employees during this period as economy measures. Furthermore, we have not the slightest intention of deviating from this policy."

WAUKESHA MOTOR CO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—Waukesha Motor Company reports for the year ended July 31 net profit of $376,209 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $3.76 a share on the 100,000 shares, compared with $450,579, or $4.50 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

AMERICAN SMELTING CUTS LEAD

American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced lead 25 points to four cents a pound.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; representative issues at new lows.

Bonds: Weak; rails and foreign issues drop sharply.

Curb: Weak; market at new low.

Foreign Exchanges; Easy; sterling weak.

Cotton: Lower; weak stock market, favorable weather.

Sugar: Easy; poor spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; weak Wall Street, easy foreign markets.

Corn: Easy; hedge selling, increased receipts Chicago.

Cattle: Steady to higher.

Hogs: Lower.

FOREIGN

LONDON—The stock market was unsettled. Gilt-edge securities declined due to uneasiness regarding Wall Street and weaker sterling through slackening of foreign purchases. Industrials and mines were the best of the other sections. German bonds were weak.

PARIS—Reflecting the tendency in Wall Street, practically all values fell off steadily on the Bourse, which closed heavy.

BERLIN—Boerse closed.

BYLLESBY GROUP GETS UTILITY

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5—H. M. Byllesby & Co., Central Illinois Trust Co. and Chester H. Loveland and associates have acquired control of California Water Service Company through purchase of all outstanding common stock of California Water Service Corp., its holding company.

LOFT, INC., SALES GAIN

Sales of Loft, Inc., for September compare:

	1931	1930	Inc.	Inc.%
Sept.	$1,218,638	$945,058	$273,580	28.9

Loft's factory is at capacity, on a 48-hour week. The company now operates more than 175 retail stores.

WEEKLY CONSTRUCTION

Contracts awarded for engineering construction in September reached $176,854,000, compared with $148,901,000 in August and $214,200,000 in September, 1930, Engineering News-Record reports. The aggregate for nine months was $1,965,114,000, compared with $2,568,172,000.

TRANSACTIONS ON LONDON EXCHANGE ARE RESTRICTED

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Pending definite news on a general election, business on the London Stock Exchange was small today, and price movements were narrow and irregular.

Transatlantic stocks appeared undecided on quotations. Hydro Electric was quoted at 12, International Nickel at 10⅝, Brazilian Traction 11⅞, and Radio at 15¾.

Foreign exchanges moved against the pound sterling. The dollar was listed at 3.79, the franc at 95.75 and the guilder at 9.42, with moderate offerings coming from most quarters.

WHEAT PRICES OFF TO RECORD LOWS

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Record-breaking low prices for grain today followed new down-hill slides of the stock market. Wheat tumbled to about 8 cents a bushel under the levels reached after Great Britain's abandonment of the gold basis.

No export business of any consequence in North American wheat was heard of, and the United States wheat visible supply total increased 1,460,000 bushels for the week.

Wheat closed unsettled ⅞ to 1¼ cents lower, corn ¼ to ⅝ down, oats ⅜ to ½ off, and provisions unchanged to 12 cents setback.

CANADIAN CARLOADINGS

OTTAWA, Oct. 5—Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended Sept. 26 amounted to 50,325, a decrease of 3469 form the preceding week and of 20,481 from the corresponding 1930 week. In the eastern division the total was 32,671 cars, off 1795 from the preceding week, and 8912 from the like 1930 week. In the western division the total was 17,654, compared with 19,328 in the preceding week and 29,223 in corresponding week last year.

LONDON RUBBER STOCKS DECLINE

LONDON, Oct. 5—Stocks of crude rubber in London on Oct. 3 totaled 79,246 tons, a decrease of 309 tons from the preceding week. Liverpool stocks totaled 54,077 tons, a decrease of 103 tons from the preceding week.

LEATHER CALL IS SMALL AND PRICES EASY

Most Tannages Very Dull —Buyers Taking Only for Current Needs

Leather demand during the last week has been slow, with small lots featuring and cheaper grades favored. Oak sole leather activities in the eastern markets are quiet and prices are easy.

During the last week standard tannages of oak backs, tannery run are offered at 36 to 34c and shoe factory bends at 40 to 36c. Finders bends, heavy weight, a selection, are listed at 48c and B's at 45c. Oak offal quotations, having dropped to attractive figures, has stimulated an interest among the larger consumers. Demand for rough double shoulders is better than sales indicate.

Quotations reflect firmness. No. 1s sell at 28 to 26c, No. 2s at 24c and No. 3s at about 22c. Bellies, standard makes, belting butt trim, are quoted at 16 to 15c. Back trim bellies said to have been sold at 15 to 14c. Untrimmed heads are in fair demand at 11c.

Union tanned sole leather is stagnant. Packer steer backs, standard makes, are quoted at 34 to 33c. No. 2 bends are 42 to 40c. Country hide bends, No. 3 selection sell at 32c. Union offal has been slow of sale and weak. Shoulders are obtainable at 22 to 20c. Steer bellies are quoted at 15 to 14c. untrimmed heads at 11c and trimmed 10c. Stocks are plentiful.

At present prime grades of full chrome tanned skins are being offered at 40c, and seconds at 36c. A good tannage, all weights, is selling in sample lots at 30 to 26c. Buyers of medium, and light weights limiting action to their needs.

Side leather especially suited to street footwear is selling in a moderate way, the cheaper grade at 16 to 15c. The lower grade is fairly active at 14 to 12c. A full chrome tanned product, extreme spread, is quoted in the B selection, at 21 to 20c. For the C's, 17c is asked. The D grade is 14c.

Large measured sides chrome tannage, are obtainable, B grade, at 19c, C's at 17c and D's at 15c. It is thought that heavy non-chrome tannages have struck their lowest price levels.

Heavy split leather adapted to cheap work shoes is moving steadily, but in limited quantities. Prices vary fractionally, depending on volume indicated in the bidding. Prices listed on this type of shoe stock range from 12c down. Quotations on shoe lining split are unchanged.

Patent leather producers report new business as extremely small. The most active line is wanted at 15 to 12c. The better selections, such as standard makes of full chrome sides, are quoted at 28 to 26c, 24 to 26c and 20 to 18c.

Standard makes of chrome patent sides, ordinary spread B grade, sell at 24c, C's at 20c and D's at 18c. A cheaper selection moves quite well down to 13c. Reports are common that certain buyers have obtained shiny leather at 10c.

Glazed kid, in the eastern tanning districts, continues sluggish. Brown finished kid has accumulated in the domestic markets and therefore is obtainable at low figures. Black skins are kept down to a reasonable "in stock" basis. Sales are limited to factory needs, and at prices considerably mixed.

COMMODITY PRICES CONTINUE DECLINE

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. pow.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February	76.1	131.5
March	75.9	131.8
April	74.4	134.5
May	71.4	140.2
June	70.1	142.7
July	69.8	143.2
August	69.3	144.4
September	68.7	145.8
Sept., wk ended Sept. 18	69.0	145.0
Sept., wk ended Sept. 25	68.6	145.8
October, wk ended Oct. 2	68.7	145.9

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.48	5.48	5.34	5.34	—.09
December	5.63	5.63	5.49	5.52	—.10
January	5.73	5.73	5.59	5.61	—.12
March	5.92	5.92	5.77	5.78	—.12
May	6.08	6.08	5.95	5.99	—.09
July	6.26	6.26	6.15	6.16	—.11

Spots 5.50, down 10 points. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.35	5.40	5.30	5.30	—.20
December	5.55	5.59	5.44	5.46	—.12
January	5.68	5.68	5.54	5.56	—.11
March	5.85	5.86	5.74	5.74	—.12
May	6.04	6.06	5.93	5.94	—.12
July	6.24	6.24	6.11	6.11	—.14

Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	
December	5.68	5.68	5.56	5.56	—.08
January	.578	5.78	5.65	5.68	—.13
March	5.96	5.96	5.87	5.87	—.10
May	6.13	6.13	6.06	6.06	—.24
July	6.34	6.34	6.23	6.23	—.13

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.15	4.27	4.05	4.05	—.15
December	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.00	—.15
January	4.12	4.25	4.02	4.03	—.14
March	4.18	4.31	4.08	4.10	—.13
May	4.25	4.38	4.16	4.17	—.13
July	4.32	4.44	4.23	4.23	—.13

Tone at close barely steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last
October	86.00b	86.00b
November	86.00b	86.00b
December	85.00b	86.00b
January	84.80b	85.00b
February	84.40b	85.00b
March	84.00b	85.00b
April	83.00b	85.00b

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

JAPAN DISCOUNT RATE CUT

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Bank of Japan has raised its discount rate from 5.11 per cent to 5.84 per cent.

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES AT A SLOW PACE

Rate Is Under 30 Per Cent of Capacity—Prices Fairly Stable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—The cut in the price of tin plate was one of the outstanding events in the steel market during the last week. The new price is $4.75 a box of 100 pounds compared with $5 previously, the new price to apply to deliveries over the first half of 1932.

Tin plate and steel rails are the two most stable commodities in the steel industry and tin plate is more subject to price changes than rails. The present tin plate quotation is the lowest since February, 1923, at which time it was advanced from $4.75 to $4.95 a box. Since that time it has sold as high as $5.35.

The reduction in tin plate was justified by lower prices for both pig tin and tin mill black plate. During last week pig tin sold at the lowest level since 1899, though the reductions in black plate have been milder than was the case with the coating metal.

The pack of the four major vegetables, corns, peas, string beans and tomatoes, has been 48,468,220 cases this year by comparison with 62,976,031 cases last year, which means of course a lessened consumption of tin plate. Of these four vegetables only corn showed an increase, or as 17,380,600 cases compares with 15,692,172 cases in 1930. Consumption of tin plate in the oil industry where it is used for oil containers has also fallen off somewhat.

Prices Fairly Stable

There is little change in the steel situation generally. The general operating rate for the industry is under 30 per cent of capacity, and there are no prospects of this being increased materially in the near future.

Steel prices are in the main fairly stable, considering the market dullness and the very great desire to make sales. The price of heavy melting steel scrap has come down 25c a ton in the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts.

The composite price of steel scrap is as low as at any time during the present century, the counterpart of present levels having been reached only once—at the middle of November, 1914. This composite price is $9 a ton compared with $9.17 a week ago.

Official figures for automobile production for September have not yet been issued, but the estimates are 180,000 cars and trucks for the United States and Canada, while the prediction for October placed the total at 160,000 units, which would prove to be the lowest for the year to date, January having been the previous low.

Fabricated Steels Active

The first large purchase of steel rails for 1932 delivery involved 45,000 tons for the Chesapeake & Ohio. Inquiries are expected soon from the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Louisville & Nashville and Santa Fe. The order for 3000 tons for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western specified immediate delivery, and hence the rail mills of Bethlehem are working hastily on the order.

Awards of fabricated structural steel for a recent week have been over 125,000 tons, the largest total since March. This included a lot of 60,000 tons for a bridge at New Orleans. New inquiry is the lightest so far this year.

The largest new inquiry involves 8000 tons for a dirigible hangar in California. The New York Central will build a warehouse in New York, requiring 7500 tons of steel.

Pig iron demand continues very quiet, though some in the trade sense some improvement in the foundry melt of iron. Prices are unchanged. The iron users in New England are said to be well covered on future needs, both through stocks on hand and those contracted for.

Nonferrous Prices Weak

It is still the tendency to put furnaces out of blast. The Republic Iron & Steel Corporation blew out a furnace in Alabama late in September, while the Woodward Iron Company, in the same district, expects to cease operations at one stack.

American steel makers are fearful that the drop of the Canadian dollar will hurt exports of steel to that territory, Canada being the best foreign customer of our steel manufacturers. At the same time, export business is not being counted upon heavily as an outlet by the steel men during these times.

Prices of the nonferrous metals have been inclined downward. Tin has sold at 22⅛c a pound, the lowest since 1899. Zinc has declined to 3.60c a pound, East St. Louis, which is midway between the high and low points for this year.

Lead was weak in tone during the early part of the week, with the new price, 4.25c a pound, New York. Copper was unchanged in price, though very dull as to demand. Quicksilver yielded $1 a flask of 76 pounds, when it sold at $78.

HUDSON MOTOR CASH POSITION

Cash and government holdings of Hudson Motor Car Company, on Oct. 1, with bonds valued at current market prices, totaled approximately $13,000,000, an amount equal to over $8 a share on the 1,596,660 no-par shares, the company's sole capital liability. Total current debts of the company now amount to about $2,000,000, leavinig net value of cash assets at close to $7 a share. These liquid values back of Hudson shares compare with the stock's low of 7¾ reached Thursday.

FOX FILM PROFIT SLUMPS

Fox Film Corporation and wholly-owned subsidiaries, controlled and affiliated companies report for the six months ended June 27, 1931, net profit after all charges, but before federal taxes, of $120,153, or 5 cents a share on the combined 2,525,660 shares of "A" and "B" stocks. This compares with net for the six months ended June 28, 1930, of $6,785,897 after all charges except federal taxes, equal to $2.68 a share on the combined issues.

CONTINENTAL COAL STOCK

PARIS, Oct. 5—Continental coal stocks are estimated at 25,500,000 tons, of which the Ruhr district has 11,500,000, the Sarre district 5,500,000, France 5,000,000 and Belgium 3,500,000 tons.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT OFF

California crude oil output in the week ended Oct. 2 averaged 493,000 barrels daily, off 9400 barrels, California Oil World reports.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	91	90¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	43	40
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	38⅛	38
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	84	83
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	49	47¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	65
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75	74¾
Amer Machine & Found 6s	104	104
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	14	13
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99¾	99½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅛	102⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	112	110¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102⅛	101⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	102	101
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106	104¾
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	101⅛	100⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	95½	95
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	82¼	80⅛
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	20	20
Armour & Co 4½s '39	69	66
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	57¾	56⅛
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	87⅛	87⅛
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	87	86⅛
Atch T&SF 4s reg	91½	91½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅜	93
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	101¼	98⅜
Atch T&SF 4s T S L	96⅛	95
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	75	75
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	41	40⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	96	95¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	87⅜	87¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93	92⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	65	62
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	80	80
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	93	93
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	101⅛	100⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	79	79
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	93	92
Balt & Ohio reg 6s	91	91
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105⅝	105⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	106⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	80¼	80
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99⅞	99
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	98⅝	98½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	81	80
Boston & Maine 5s '67	81¼	81¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	74	72
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	20	19
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅝	105¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88½	87
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 ch	56	56
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	75	75
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100⅜	100
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101½	101¼
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	91	91
Bush Term con 5s '55	83½	83
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	78⅛	78⅛
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	87	87
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82⅜	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	81½	80
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	82¾	81½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81	80
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85¾	85¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87	86
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87	86⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	100⅜	100
Can North deb 7s '40	100⅛	98⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	62	59¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	74	73
Can Pacific 4½s '60	67⅛	67⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44	95⅞	95½
Can Pacific 5s '54	78	78
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102	102
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	104	103
Carth Adir 4s	80	80
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89⅞	89¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	92⅞	92⅞
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	106⅛	106
Certainteed 5½s '48	43¼	42½
Ches Corp 5s '47	78¼	78⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	90⅛	90
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	100½
Ches & O 4½s B	90¼	90
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	92½	92½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	93⅜	93¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	95	95
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	100⅞	99¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	18	18
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103½	103¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52	50¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	69	69
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	79	78¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10	8¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	33	31
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	60	60
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	46	44¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	100¼	100
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	78¼	77¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	76	74
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	63⅝	61
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	48	45
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	25½	25
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110½	110½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	81½	81¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	96⅛	96⅛
Childs Co 5s '43	59	58
Chile Copper 5s '47	58	57
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90¼	90
Cin Ind & Louis 6s '66	45	40
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	80	78⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	80⅛	80⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100⅛	100⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	103½	102⅛
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	78	78
Colo Industrial 5s '34	66	66
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94¼	94
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84¼	83⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	87⅞	87½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	93½	93½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	95½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	90½	90
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	97
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	26	25½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	105⅜	105⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102½	101⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	22⅛	22⅛
Corn Products 5s '34	103	103
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	92¼	92
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	78⅛	78
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	57	57
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3½	3½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	27¼	27¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	40	40
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	49	48
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	96	95½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90½	88½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100	99½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	75⅜	75⅛
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	81⅞	81⅞
Den & Rio G Wn '55	30	29
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98¾	98⅛
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104¼	102¾
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98⅜	95
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83½	82
Dold Packing 6s '42	57	55
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	94	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102	100⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	10
East Cuba Sug 7½s sta	9	9
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	50	50
Erie RR gen 4s '96	71	71
Erie RR ref 5s '67	51⅛	50½
Erie RR gen lien	58	58
Erie RR gen 5s '75	50½	50⅛
Erie & Jersey 6s	97	97
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	90	90
Fla East Coast 5s '74	9½	9⅛
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	12	12
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	82	82
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	93	93
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	54	54
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99½	99
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102	101¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85½	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	14⅛	13¼
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	45	45
Goodrich 6s '45	44	43
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70	70
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78	75½
Gotham S Hos '36	82	82
Gould Coupler 6s '40	24	24
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95¼	93½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99¾	98½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	87	85¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	99¾	97½
Hackensack Water 5s	90½	90
Houston Oil 5½s '40	77¾	77¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	39
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	62	60½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87	86
Humble Oil 5s '37	98½	98
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ill Central 4s '53	55	54¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45⅛	43½
Ill Central 6½s '36	86½	85
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	46	46
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	55¼	55¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98⅛	98⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '41	14	14
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85⅜	85⅜
Inter Hyddro El 6s '44	45	45
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	58	53
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	55⅛	54¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54	53⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54½	53
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	26⅛	25¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70⅞	70⅞
Int Ag col 5s '32	99¼	99¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62	62
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	57⅛	57⅛
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	31	31
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	60	60
Int Paper 6s '55	40⅛	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	49⅛	46
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	54½	53
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	53	51½
Inv Eq Corp 5s B ww	61	61
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	65	65
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	90⅜	90⅛
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50	50
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	99	98¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97⅜	97⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	88⅞	88
L'Autaro 6s '54	10½	10
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	95	95
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	68	68
Loew's Inc 6s '41	82½	82¼
Long Island NS 5s '32	99⅜	99⅜
Louis Arkansas 5s 69	38	33
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101⅜	101⅜
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	98	98
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	21½	20
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38½	38
Marion Steam S 5s	25	25
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89¼	89¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	88½	88⅛
Meade 6s 45 ww	59	59
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97½	97¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	28	28
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99½	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	96¾	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99	98
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	74
Mo K & E adj 5s A '67	51	50¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	81⅛	81
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	41½	40

	High	Low
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	60	59
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	60	58
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	58	58
Mo Pac 5s I '81	59	58
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	38⅝	38
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	28⅛	28⅛
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	98¾	98
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	66	66
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	39¾	39⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	88½	88
Nat Steel 5s '56	80	79
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	11	11
Newberry 5½s	85	85
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	101	101
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	71	67
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	67⅝	65⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79	78
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	82	82
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96⅛	96
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	81	81
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s H	80¾	80⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	91	89
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	98¼	98¼
NYC L ST cou 3½s '98	76½	76
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	85	85
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	46	45
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	52½	52⅛
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	60	60
NY Dock Co 5s '44	106¾	106½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107	107
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	57½	57⅛
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	98½	98
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	100½	99
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	37	36
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	43¼	43⅛
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	44	40
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	102½	102½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅜	103⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	60	54
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Niag Falls & O P 5s '55	98⅛	98⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	75⅜	75
Norf Southern rfg A '61	20½	20⅛
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98⅞	96½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	30
North Am Co 5s '61	85	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83	81½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	92½	92⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102½	102
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	86⅛	86⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	94¼	93½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99⅞	99⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102	102
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	107½	107⅛
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82½	80¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	62	62
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	92	92
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	65	63
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	89	89
Penn O & D 5s	103	102½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	74⅞	74
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	82	82
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	100⅜	100⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	93½	91¾
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	82½	81¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	95	94¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	97	96½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102⅛	101⅞
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	92	91¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101⅞	101
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	54⅛	54
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	92	91
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93	92⅞
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	64	64
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	41	40
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	70¼	70
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	38½	38
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93¾	93¼
Pure Oil 5¼s '37	78	78
Pure Oil 5½s '40	74	74
Purity Baking 5s '48	73½	73
Read rfg 4½s A '97	81	80
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	72½	72½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	57	56
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	64⅛	64⅛
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	15	15
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	85	85
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	72½	72
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	86⅛	86
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	45	45
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	27	27
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	45	45
St P Duluth 4s	93½	93½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	79¾	79¾
Seabd AL 6s ct	7	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82¾	82½
Shell Union 5s '47	65¼	65
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	65⅛	65
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	77½	77½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	79⅛	79
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	94¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	96	96
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	86	85
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	72¼	72¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	71	70
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	98⅜	98⅛
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	86¼	86
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	56	55½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	95⅛	95⅛
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	77	76
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅛	104
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅜	100⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	30⅛	29
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101⅛	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	81	80¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	69	69
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	69	69
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	68½	68
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26¼	26
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	55	55
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	79	79
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96¾	96½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88⅜	88⅜
US Rubber Co 5s '47	52	51
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	83	83
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	95½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	43⅛	42½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	50	47⅛
Vanadium 5s	57	57
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	18	18
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	95	93
Wabash RR 5s B '76	37⅛	37
Wabash RR 5s D '80	35	35
Walworth 6s '45	32	31
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	37	37
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	36	35⅛
Warner Bros 6s	55	55
West Shore 4s 2361	81¼	81¼
Western Electric 5s '44	101¼	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	54	54
Western Maryland 5½s '77	55	55
Western Pacific 5s B '46	89	89
Western Union R E 4½s '50	55	55
Western Union 5s '51	96⅜	96⅜
Western Union 6½s '36	104⅛	104⅛
Western Union 5s '60	95	94¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101⅛	101⅛
Wiskwire Spen 7s cv et '35	3⅛	3
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	96⅛	95¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83	83
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	38	38
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	78	76½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct 5	Last Oct 3
3½s '47	101.12			101.13
1st 4¼s '47	102.5	102.	102.	102.
4th 4¼s '38	102.14	101.9	102.10	102.16
4th 4¼s reg	102.3			
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	100.14	100.7	100.10	
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.18	100.13	100.14	
US 3⅜s '47	100.15			100.18
US 3¾s '56	103.14	103.3	103.3	103.16
US 3½s '49	99.5	98.26	99.	99.9
US 4s '54	105.	104.24		105.
US 4¼s '52	109.3			108.26
US 3s '55	97.15	97.11	97.14	97.16

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	33	32
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	16	16
Antioquia 7s A '45	18	18
Antioquia 7s C '45	18	18
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	39	39
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	40	38½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	39½	39
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	39½	39
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	39	39
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	39	38½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	39	39
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	39	38½
Austria 4½s '56	35½	35
Austria 5s '55	37	37
Australia 5s '57	37	37
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	55⅛	55
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	95½	94½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	89½	87
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93	92
Belgium (King) 7s '55	97	95¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	97	95¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	32⅛	32⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s	36	36
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	34	33
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7¼	7¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	8	7
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	96¼	96¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23½	22
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	23	23
Brazil (US) 8s '41	25	25
Budapest (City) 6s '62	36	34½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	21	20
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	20	20
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40½	40⅛
Bulgaria 7s '67	23⅛	23
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	22½	22⅛
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95¾	95¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	81	80
Canada (Dom) 4s '52	94¾	93⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	21	21
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	16½	15
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	18¾	18¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	32	32
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15⅛	15⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14¼	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14⅞	12¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	14½	12¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	13¼	13
Chilean Loan 7s '60	15⅛	15
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25½	25
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26	25
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	74	74
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	18	18
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	43	41
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73	72
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37	34
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	21	21
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	103	103
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	77	72¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	82	82
Denmark (King) 6s '42	90¼	90
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83¼	83
Duke Price Power 6s '66	81	80
Dutch El 5½s Nov. 53	88	88
Dutch El 6s '47	90	90
Dutch El sf 6s '62	94½	94½
Fiat 7s '46 war	78	77
Finland 5½s '58	38	38
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	44	43
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	48	48
Finnish A 6½s '54	113½	113½
Finnish B 6½s '54	116½	116½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	91	91
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116½	116½
German 7s '49	56½	55
Germ Cen Af Bk 6s '38	47	47
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47½	45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	45	45
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	37½	37½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	38	38
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	52	52
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	34½	33⅛
Graz 8s '54	45	45
Greek 7s '64	73	73
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	35	35
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	38⅛	38⅛
Hungary Ld Mtg Mtg do A	41	41
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	26¼	26¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	67	66½
Italy (King) 7s '51	89¼	85¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	69½	69½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	77½	77¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	91	90¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100¾	100¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	46½	46¼
Karstadt 6s '43	23½	22
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	51¾	50
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	55	55
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99	98
Medellin 6½s '54	15½	15
Meridionale El 7s '57	83	83
Milan (City) 6½s '52	63½	61
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	12⅛	12⅛
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	19⅞	18⅞
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	101	100⅜
New South Wales 5s '57	37¾	37⅝
New South Wales 5s '58	37	37
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98	97
North German Lloyd 6s '47	35¼	33
Norway (King) 5s '63	82	82
Norway (King) 5½s '65	85⅝	85¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	90	88⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	88⅞	88⅜
Norwegian El 5½s '57	57	57
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	77⅝	73½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	77½	77¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99¼	99¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	99⅛	98
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	100¾	100
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	95¼	95¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	87	87
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	9	9
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8¾	7½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	7½	7½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	49⅝	49½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	49½	48
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58	54½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	16	16
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	16	16
Prague (City) 7½s '52	96⅜	96⅛
Prussia 6½s '51	35	33⅛
Queensland (State) 7s '41	56	56
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	46½	46
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	45	45
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	47	47
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	29	29
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	15⅛	15⅛
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	16⅛	16⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	14¾	14⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	17	17
Rome (City) 6½s '52	69	68½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	93	93
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	78	77½
Rumania 7s '59	49⅝	45
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	15	15
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	12⅜	12⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	30	30
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	18	18
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	33¾	33⅛
Saxon State 7s '45	42½	42½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	104⅝	104⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	46	45
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	46½	45⅛
Siemens 6½s '51	70	68⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99	99
Swede n (King) 6s '39	95⅛	93⅛
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104	103¾
Taiwan Elec 5½s	80	80
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	72¾	72¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	40	40
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	82⅛	81⅜
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	84⅞	84⅞
Uljgawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	96	96
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	95	95
U S S Copenhagen 5s '37	30	30
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	34	34
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	36	36
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '46	32	32
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	36	36
Vienna 6s '52	32	32
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	68⅛	63⅛
Warsaw 7s '58	30	30
Westphalia El 6s '53	29½	29¼

Constructive Data In Various Fields

MORE discussion of the business depression is indulged in by those who conduct business and finance and by people generally than seems warranted. There is a proneness to overlook a continuous stream of constructive happenings. In the steel trade, for instance, awards of fabricated structural steel for the last week totaled 126,000 tons, a very high tonnage for this section of the industry. Awards in the last five weeks have averaged 80,000 tons a week, which are far above the usual run.

In the auto industry, Auburn Automobile Company reports shipments of 851 cars or double the number shipped in September, 1930. In the transportation field is the news that the Sharon, Penna., shops of the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad are to increase their working schedule 33 1-3 per cent. All employees laid off May 14 are to be called back and the entire force is to work eight days more a month.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

An Encouraging Word

WELCOME information comes from the Seiberling Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, at a time when announcements of curtailed working schedules and wage reductions are all too numerous. "We see no reason for cutting wages or reducing the working time at our plants," a company official said. "October production schedules call for continued operation on four shifts, except for a short shutdown, which will be necessary for inventory, which must be taken before the close of our fiscal year, Oct. 31. Our sales to dealers are ahead of last year, and the volume of orders we are receiving at this time leads us to believe that we shall continue to operate at a highly favorable rate."

Economists to Fix Wages

Economic research is apparently coming into its own, more particularly as it bears on the right of the worker to a kind of living which maintains his self-respect and enables him to participate in the benefits of a highly industrialized world. One country—Norway—is showing a way to amalgamate the interests of labor and capital on economic principles. Instead of continuing to let ruthless competition hold sway, or blindly accepting the evils attending upon bargaining by force, this Scandinavian country has just settled upon a determination of wages based on the Government's index of standard of living. This assures a permanently equitable scale of livelihood for the nation's workers, banishes strikes, and places future wage revisions in the hands of the country's economists.

ACTIVITY IN RAYON MARKET

September rayon sales showed a normal seasonal increase over August and are expected to continue on to an October peak, says Tubize Chatillon Corporation. A few specialty yarns are behind on deliveries, and it still appears that there will be no oversupply of regular rayon for the autumn business.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Amliat Pro	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 All Am Gen	9	9	9
1 Allegh Gas	¼	¼	¼
†300 Alum Co Am	75	73	74
†150 Alum Co Am pf	79¾	75	78¾
†33 Alum Ltd B war	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 Am C Pow A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Am Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17 Am Cyan B	4⅛	4	4⅛
10 Am&Fgn P war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Am Founders	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
33 Am Gas & El	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
24 Am Invest B	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Am Invest war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Am Laund Mch	18	18	18
2 Am Maracaibo	½	½	½
39 Am Sup Power	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
5 Am Sup P pf	55	55	55
1 Am Thread pf	3	3	3
7 Am Ut & G B vtc	½	½	½
9 Appalach Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9 Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1 Ark Nat Gas pf (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6 As El Ind (.30)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
11 As G&El A (2-35f)	6⅛	5⅝	6
1 Atl Cst Fish	3	3	3
15 Atl Lobos pf	1	⅞	⅞
5 Atlas Ply (3)	3⅛	3	3
7 Atlas Util	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1 Atlas Util war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Autom Vot M	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
B			
2 Ben Ind Loan (1½)	10	9⅛	9⅛
1 Blue Ridge	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6 BlueRidge cvt pf (3r)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1 Bohack H C (4)	50	50	50
64 Bras Tr&Lt (1)	8⅛	7⅝	8
2 Br Am Oil Corp (.80)	8	7⅞	7⅞
2 Bulova Wat pf (3½)	18	18	18
†50 Bunk Hill & S	24	23⅞	23⅞
1 Burma Ltd (.376)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
C			
10 CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
20 Can Marc Wireless	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8 Cent Pub S A 8% f	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
16 Cent St El (10%f)	2½	2½	2½
3 Chain Str St	7	7	7
104 Cities Service	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5 City Serv pf	42½	42½	42½
50 Cit Serv BB pf	43	43	43
1 Claude Neon Lts	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Colon Oil	¾	¾	¾
6 Colum O&G vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
6 Colum Pict vtc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
†150 Comwith Edis	141	140	140
59 Comwith & So war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Comm Wat Serv	3½	3⅛	3½
1 Cons G&E Balt	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
50 Cont Shares pf B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Copper Range	2	2	2
35 Cord Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Corp Sec Chi	7	7	7
16 Creole Pet	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3 Crocker & Wh	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
17 Curtiss Wr war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Cusi Mex	⅜	⅜	⅜
D			
8 Deere & Co	10½	9	9
1 De Forest	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Detroit Aircraft	¾	¾	¾
100 †Draper Corp	34	34	34
1 Dresser B	11	11	11
1 Driver Harris	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100 †Duke Power	72½	72¼	72¼
1 Durant Mot	½	½	½
E			
1 Eastern Ut A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
137 El Bond & Sh	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
4 El Pow As	7	7	7
4 El Pow As A	7	7	7
8 El P&L opt war	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
2 Elec Share	4	4	4
1 Elec Sh pf	50	50	50
7 Empire Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
50 †Emp G&F 7pf	41	41	41
1 Empire Pow	21	21	21
1 Employ Reins	17	17	17
50 †Eureka Pipe	19	19	19
3 Europ Ed deb rts	⅝	⅝	⅝
F			
450 †Pajardo Sug	20¼	20	20
†150 Fla P&L 7 pf	90⅛	90	90
3 Ford M Can A	10½	10⅛	10⅛
3 Ford Mot Ltd	6¾	6½	6½
6 Fox Theatre A	1⅜	1¼	1¼
G			
3 Gen Aviation Corp	2½	2½	2½
30 Gen El Ltd rct	7½	7¼	7¼
1 Gen Empire	12½	12½	12½
2 Gen G&El cv pf B	20⅝	20½	20½
1 Gen Th Eq cv pf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Globe Underwr	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
9 Goldman Sachs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Gorh Mfg vtc	14½	14½	14½
1 Graymur	15	15	15
4 Gulf Oil Pa	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝
H			
1 Hall Lamp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Hecla Min	5	5	5
2 Horn A C	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Horn A C pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8 Hudson Bay M&S	2⅛	2	2⅛
14 Humble Oil	48⅝	48½	48½
2 Hygrade Pd	2½	2½	2½
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	8⅝	8½	8½
7 Insull Util	10	9⅝	9⅝
2 Ins Co N Am	37	37	37
3 Internat Pet	8	8	8
1 Inter Util A	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Inter Util B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6 Irving Air Ch	5	5	5
2 Ital Superpow A	1½	1⅛	1½
K			
†25 Kings Co Lt pf	108	108	108
2 Kolster Brandes	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
L			
8 Lackaw Sec	27½	27	27
3 Lake Shore Mines	21½	21	21
17 Lehigh C&N	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
19 Lone Star Gas	8⅝	7⅝	8
15 Long Is Lt	22⅛	22	22
M			
1 Margay Oil	3	3	3
1 Mayflower Asso (2)	22	22	22
1 Memph N Gas (.60)	5¾	5⅝	5¾
8 MidStPetAvtc (.22)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 MidStPet B vtc	½	½	½
2 MidWStUt (10%f)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
29 MidWUtil (8%f)	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
1 Midl United (6%f)	11½	11⅛	11⅛
1 Miller & Sons	5	5	5
7 Mc Kane P L	2¼	2	2
3 Mount Prod (1)	3⅛	3	3
1 Municipal Ser	4½	4½	4½
N			
1 Nat Bond Sh (1)	23¼	23¼	23¼
6 Nat Fam Strs	⅝	½	½
18 Nat Fuel G (1)	12½	12	12
2 Nat Rub Mch	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Nat Service	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Nat Sug Ref (2)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2 Nat Trans (1)	9¼	9	9
†100 Neb Pow Co pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nehi Corp	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 Newmont Min	15	14⅛	15
1 N Y Merchandise	9	9	9
†25 N Y P&Lt 7s pf	105	105	105
1 N Y Steam	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
†150 N Y Tel 6½s pf	115¼	115	115
55 Niag Hud Pow	7¼	7	7
4 Niag Hud A war	1	⅞	⅞
2 Niles Beb P	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3 Nipissing Mines	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Northam War Cp pf	26	26	26
3 Nor Am Av A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Nor Europe Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
†50 Nor Pipe L	24½	24½	24½
†50 Nor States P 7 pf	99	99	99
O			
5 Outbrd Mot A	2½	2¼	2¼
1 Outbrd Mot B	1	1	1
P			
10 Pac West Oil	3⅛	3	3
4 Pan-Am Airways	19	18⅛	18⅛
2 Pantepec Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Parker Rust-Pr	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝
14 Pennroad	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
18 Phoenix Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Phoenix Sec pf	16½	16½	16½
1 Pilot Radio A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8 Pitney Bowes	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
7 Pruden Inv	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Pub Ut Hold war	⅛	⅛	⅛
R			
1 Railroad Sh	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Rep Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
†100 Richman Bros	34	34	34
4 Rockl L & P	10½	10½	10½
3 Ruberoid	32	32	32
1 Ryan Cons	1	1	1
S			
14 St Regis Pap	5⅝	5¼	5¼
4 Salt-Creek Prod	4½	4⅛	4⅛
7 Seaboard Util	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
21 Sec Allied Crp nv	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
16 Segal Lock	3⅛	3	3⅛
1 Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Sel Ind (al ctf)	41	40⅛	40⅛
1 Sel Ind pr pf	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
4 Shenandoah	1½	1⅛	1⅛
1 Shenandoah pf	13	13	13
110 †Singer Mfg	132	130¼	130¼
7 Singer Ltd	2½	2½	2½
1 Sisto Fin	5	5	5
11 Solar Ref	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
4 So Cal Ed B pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Spieg May S pf	20	20	20
1 Stand Mot	⅜	⅜	⅜
43 St Oil Ind	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
3 St Oil Ky	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 St Oil Neb	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Stein Cosm	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Sun Invest	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Sun Inv pf	30	30	30
2 Sunray Oil	1	⅞	⅞
4 Swift & Co	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
11 Swift Int	[illegible]	29⅛	29⅛
T			
1 Technicolor	3	3	3
12 Teck Hugh G	5	5	5
†25 Tex P&L pf	108½	108½	108½
3 Texon Oil	5	5	5
1 Todd Ship	30	30	30
1 Transcont Air	4	4	4
4 Trans Lux	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 Tri Cont war	1⅝	1½	1½
2 Tri Utilities	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Tubize Ch B	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
U			
1 Union Gas Canada	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Unit Corp war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25 Unit Founders	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23 United Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10 Unit Gas war	1	1	1
9 Un Lt & Pow A	9	8⅜	8⅜
1 Un Lt & P cv pf	60	60	60
5 U S Dairy Pr A	60	60	60
2 U S Dairy Pr B	9	9	9
4 U S Elec Pow	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
2 U S Foil B	3	3	3
1 Unit Stores vtc	½	½	½
2 Unit Verde	5½	5½	5½
5 Utah Apex M	⅝	⅝	⅝
9 Util Pw&Lt	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
V			
4 Vick Finan	5	5	5
W			
1 Walgreen	12	12	12
2 Walker Min	¾	¾	¾
87 Woolworth Ltd	7	6¾	6⅞

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
13 Alumin Co 5s '52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	82	82	82
3 Am Aggrs 6s '43 ww	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
2 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s'40	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
10 Am G&E 5s 2028	90½	89¾	89¾
9 Am P&Lt 6s 2016	84	83⅛	84
8 Am Roll M 5s '48	65	65	65
1 Appalach G 6s '45 B	18	18	18
6 Appalach Pw 5s '56	97	96¼	96¼
3 Ark P&Lt 5s '56	89½	89	89½
8 Asso El 4½s '53	73	72⅛	72⅛
9 Asso G&E 5s '50	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
15 Asso G&E 5½s '77	44	42⅝	42⅝
6 Asso G&E 4½s '48	41	40	40
13 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	39⅛	38	39
8 Assoc T Util 5½s44C	56⅛	55	55
2 As T & Tel 5½s '55 A	58	56	56
3 Beacon Oil 6s '36	96	96	96
14 Bell T Can 5s'55A	92	91⅛	91⅛
2 Bell Tel C 5s'57 B	92	92	92
1 Bell Tel Can 5s'60C	92	92	92
6 Can Nat RyEq7s'35E	100	99⅛	100
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83	82½	83
11 Caro P&L 5s '56	94⅛	94	94
5 Cent Ill PS4½s'67F	82½	82	82
1 Cent P&L 5s'56	70	70	70
7 Cent P Ser 5½s'49	35⅛	35	35⅛
9 Cent St El 5s'48	31½	31	31
16 Cent St El 5½s'54	29½	29⅛	29¼
5 Chic Dist El 4½s'70A	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Chic Dist El 5½'35B	95	95	95
1 Cin St Car 6s'55 B	60	60	60
1 Cities Ser 5s'66	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
119 Cities Ser 5s'50	40¾	40⅛	40⅛
1 Cities Ser G 5½s'42	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2 Cit Ser G Pipe 6s'43	66	66	66
16 Cit Ser Pow 5½s'52	60⅝	60⅛	60¾
4 Cleve El Illum 5s'39	104	104	104
1 Com Larabee 6s'41	32	32	32
2 Comwith Ed 4½'57D	97⅛	97¼	97¼
16 Comwith Ed 4s'81F	87	86¼	87
1 Commnity P&L 5s'57	66	66	66
17 Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	93⅛	93¾	93¾
1 Cons Pub 6¾s'36	75	75	75
13 Consum Pw 4½s'58	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Cont G&El 5s'58 A	68⅛	67⅛	67⅞
10 Cudahy P 5½s'37	88½	88½	88½
1 Cudahy Pack 5s'46	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Detroit C Gas 6s'47A	104	104	104
5 Det Int Brdg 6½s'52	10	9½	9½
10 Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 El Pas N G 6½'43ww	75	75	75
8 El Pow&Lt 5s 2030	63¼	63	63
2 Elec P Ser 5½s'42 C	45	45	45
9 Emp O&R 5½s'42	36½	35½	35½
2 Fairb Morse 5s'42	80	80	80
7 FirestCotM 5s '48	70	70	70
3 Firest Tire 5s '42	74	74	74
1 Fisk Rubber 5½s '31	16	16	16
3 Fla P&L 5s '54	72	71¾	71¾
3 Gatin Pow 5s '56	62¾	62½	62½
1 Gen Rayon 6s '48 xw	29	29	29
1 Geo Pow 5s '67	91	91	91
2 Gillette 5 '40	80	80	80
2 Glidden Co 5½s '35	77	75	75
4 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Hood Rub 5½s '36	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
4 HoustGulfGas 6s '43A	43	40	40
1 Houst L&P 4½s E '81	89½	89½	89½
6 Houst L&P 5s A '53	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 HygradeFds 6s'49A	40	39⅜	39⅜
9 Ill P&L 5s '56 C	83½	81	82
26 Ill P&L 6s '53 A	94¾	94½	94½
24 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	98	96¾	97
12 InsulUtInv 6s'40B	45⅜	45¼	45¼
1 InterlPwSec 7s'57E	67½	67½	67½
3 Interl P S 6½ '54b	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5 Inters Pow 6s '52	45½	43⅛	45
10 Inters Pow 5s '57	70	67	67
15 Inters N G 6s'36 xw	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Inv Co 5s '47 A xw	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
1 Iowa-Neb L&P 5s'57	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
5 Kan P&L 5s'57 B	95	95	95
12 Kop G&C 5½ '50	94⅞	94	94⅞
7 Kresge 5s '45	99	99	99
11 Leh P S 6s 2026 A	84⅛	82	82¼
4 Libby McN&L 5s '42	89½	89½	89½
2 Louis P&L 5s '57	90	90	90
3 Mid West Util 5s '34	63⅛	63½	63½
2 Mid West Util 5s '35	64	64	64
4 Montrl LH&P 5s'51A	86¼	85½	86¼
1 Narragansett 5s '57	101	101	101
5 Nat El P 5s '78	45⅛	45	45
2 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	81	81	81
5 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	70	70	70
8 Nat P Serv 5s '78	47	46¾	46¾
1 N E G&E 5s '50	68	68	68
3 N E Gas&El 5s '47	68	67⅛	67⅛
5 N E Pow 5½s '54	78	78	78
5 N E Pow 5s '48	71	70¾	70¾
1 N Orl P Ser4½s '35	79	79	79
10 N Y For 5½s '48 ww	64	64	64
10 NY P&L 4½s '67	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 Niag Falls P 6s '50	105	105	105
6 Nor Ind PS 4½ '70 E	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Nor Ind P S 5s '69	96⅛	96⅛	96½
4 Nor Oh P&L5½s'51	100	100	100
5 Nor St P 4½s '61	91¾	90¾	90¾
3 Ohio Edison 5s '60	95⅛	95½	95½
5 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	94¼	94¼	94¼
42 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	94¼	93½	93½
4 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Pac In 5s '48 A xw	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
6 Pac P&L 5s '55	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 Penn Tel C 5s '60 C	95	95	95
14 Peop L&P 5s '79 ww	20	18	18
1 Phila El P 5½s '72	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 PubSerNIll 4½s'81F	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3 PugSdP&L 5½s'49	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 StLGas&Coke 6s '47	20	20	20
25 SafeHarWat 4½s '79	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Scripps 5½s '43	71	71	71
2 ShawW&P 4½s '67A	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
2 ShawW&P 4½s'68B	77¼	77	77
7 ShawW&P 4½s'70D	78	75⅛	75⅛
15 SE P&L 6s 2025 A xw	85⅛	85	85
2 SoCalGas 4½s '61	90	90	90
8 SoNatGas 6s'44xp	31	31	31
2 S'wstDairy 6½s'38ww	15	15	15
6 S'wstP&L 6s2022A	85	84⅜	84⅜
4 Stand G&E 6s '35	88¼	88	88
1 StandG&E 6s'35conv	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
2 StandG&E 6s '51	83⅝	82⅞	82⅞
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	83	83	83
13 Std P&Lt 6s '57	75¾	75	75
3 Swift & Co 5s '40	97½	97½	97½
1 Sift & Co 5s '44	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Tex City Gas 5s '48	50½	50½	50½
8 Tex P & Lt 5s '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
5 Union Gulf C 5s '50	97	96⅛	96⅞
6 Un Lt & P 6s '75	80½	80½	80½
5 Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1 Un Lt & Ry 6s '52 A	97	97	97
2 US Rub 6s '33	75	75	75
1 US Rub 6½s '32	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Van Sweringen 6s '35	36½	36½	36½
10 Virg Pub Ser 6s '46	84⅛	84¼	84¼
7 Virg Pub S 5½s'46 A	80	79	80
7 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	40	39	40
2 West News D 5s '44	35	35	35
11 West Pa Pow 4s'61 H	96⅜	96	96⅜
2 West Tex Util 5s'57A	59½	59½	59½

FOREIGN BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
64 Buen Air Prov 7s'47	49	46⅝	46⅝
2 Cauca Val 7s '48	24	23	24
4 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51 B	40	40	40
1 Danzig Port 6½s '52	29½	29½	29½
4 Er Mar E6½'53A ww	54	54	54
15 Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	50	50	50
5 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	34½	34	34½
3 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	34	34	34
1 Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	52½	52½	52½
4 Hamburg El 5½s '38	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1 Hanover City 7s '39	34	34	34
3 Hung It B 7½'63AC	51	50	50
1 Isotta Fras 7s '42 xw	35	35	35
2 It Sup P 6s '63Axw	42½	42½	42½
2 Nip El P 6½s '53	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
5 Ruhr G 6½s '53 A	47	47	47
1 Santa Fe Arg 7s '45	33	33	33
2 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
3 Terni Elec 6½s '53	46	46	46

†Actual sales. aPlus extra. bPlus 10% in stock. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPartly extra. hPlus 5% in stock. kPaid so far this year. jPartly stock. rCash or stock.

DIVIDENDS

J. D. Adams Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

North American Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the class A, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 15.

The Outlet Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, $1.75 on the first preferred and $1.50 on the second preferred, all payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 20.

General Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Western Power, Light and Telephone Company declared the regular dividend of 50 cents on the participating class A common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 15.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

DANIEL REEVES CO. SALES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
4 wks Sept. 26	$2,107,651	$2,315,483	8.9
9 Mos Sept. 26	23,331,555	25,330,663	7.8

M. H. FISHMAN CO.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
Sept. sales	$212,189	$177,395	19.6
9 months	1,736,176	1,140,663	22.4

G. C. MURPHY COMPANY

	1931	1930	Inc. %
Sept. sales	$1,489,696	$1,343,980	10.8
9 months	13,048,078	11,126,781	18.3

Middle West Utilities Company

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2% in Common Stock (being one-fiftieth of a share) on each share of Common Stock outstanding on October 15, 1931, payable November 16, 1931, to Common stockholders of record on the Company's books at the close of business at 5:00 o'clock P.M. on October 15, 1931.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT, *Secretary*

Notice of Dividend on $6 Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared on each share of its $6 Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A, a quarterly dividend of $1.50 in cash or (at the election of the holder, filed on or before October 15) of three-eightieths of a share of Common Stock, payable November 16, 1931, to the holders of record on the Company's books at the close of business on October 15, 1931.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT, *Secretary*

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

Investment Securities

Members of the New York, Boston & Chicago Stock Exchanges

Foreign Trade Financing

Letters of Credit

70, Federal Street, Boston

New York — Chicago

Higginson & Co. LONDON

Lee Higginson et Cie PARIS

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2@2½	2@2½
Four to six months	2@2½	2@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28⅞c	28c
Bar silver in London	17⅛d	16⅝d
Bar gold in London	108s 6d	106s 7d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅛@1¼
60 days	1⅛@1¼
90 days	1⅛@1¼
4 months	1⅛@1¼
5 months	1½@1⅜
6 months	2 @1⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	8%
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	8
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	8
Richmond	3	Prague	6½
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9½
Athens	8	Rome	7
Berlin	8	Tokyo	5.11
Berne	2	Stockholm	8
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.81½	$3.85	$4.8665
Cables	3.82	3.85¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0394	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0510	.0509	.0526
Germany—mark	.2300	.2325	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2175	.2225	.268
Finl'nd—finm'rk	.0252	.0251½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4020	.4020	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2200	.2225	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0898	.0900	.193
Sweden—krona	.2300	.2390	.268
Switz'l'nd—franc	.1960	.1956	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong Dol	.2425	.2425	
Shanghai—tael	.3125	.3125	*
India—rupee	.2900	.2900	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4587½	.4587½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2400	.2400	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0535	.0535	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9663	.9663	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.3800	.3800	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.8775	.8725	1.00

*Par unsettled.

GENERAL THEATERS EQUIPMENT

General Theaters Equipment, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net income after all charges, but exclusive of its equity in undistributed earnings of non-consolidated controlled companies, of $883,354, equal to 93 cents a share on 946,304 shares of $3 cumulative preferred on which no dividends are now being paid. No comparison with the six months ended June 30, 1930, is made because of acquisitions in 1930.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY

Stockholders of Canadian Car & Foundry Company will hold a special meeting Nov. 2 to amend the charter whereby the company may at any time with the consent of stockholders, purchase outstanding cumulative preference shares at any price up to but not exceeding $25 a share, plus accrued dividends.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports for August net income of $589,349 after all charges, compared with net income of $721,434 in August, 1930. Net income for the eight months to Aug. 31 amounted to $1,034,443 after all charges compared with $1,432,268 in the corresponding period of 1930.

NORWEGIAN EXCHANGE OPENS

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 5 (AP)—The stock exchange opened today after having been closed for a week. The morning trading was quiet.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 12:05 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 5	Last Oct. 3
140 Am Found	1⅜	1	1	..
3461 Am T&T	127⅞	120⅞	120⅞	127⅝
480 Amoskeag	5	5	5	..
25 Big Sanf	22	20	22	22
815 Bos El	83	81½	82½	83
6 Bos & Alb	171	171	171	178
30 Brown	12⅛	12	12	13
210 Cal & Hec	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	..
200 Cop Range	2⅝	2½	2⅝	3
2600 Cr C & Int	1¾	1¼	1½	..
560 East SS	10½	9	10½	11
500 East SS pf	37	36	36	..
50 East SS 1pf	90½	90½	90½	..
100 E G&Fuel	11	10¼	10¼	..
96 E G&F pf	81	80	81	85
17 E G&F pr pf	77	75½	77	78
190 E Mass pf	4	3½	3¾	..
20 Economy	19	18¾	18¾	..
270 Edison Elec	201	195	195	201
190 Em Asso	12⅝	12	12	12⅝
170 First Nat S	43⅝	41⅞	42¼	45⅝
405 Gen Capital	20½	20	20	21
100 Hathaway B	9	9	9	10
6 Hygrade pf	80	80	80	83
50 Isle Royale	2½	2½	2½	..
100 Island C pf	105	105	105	105
430 Jenk Tel	3	2¾	3	..
5 Loew's Thea	8	8	8	..
1210 Mass Util	2½	2	2½	2¾
40 Mergenthal	63	63	63	..
95 Mohawk	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
175 Nash	17	15½	15¾	16¾
25 NE Pub ppf	8	8	8	..
293 NE Tel	109½	105	105⅛	110
705 No Butte	.60	.51	.51	.55
120 Pac Mills	12⅛	12	12	12¼
950 Pocahontas	8	7	8	7¾
50 Quincy Min	2	2	2	..
122 Ry&Lt Sec	14¼	14	14	..
140 St Mary Ld	3⅛	3	3	..
75 Shawmut	8¼	8	8	8¾
696 Stone Web	15⅝	14	14¼	15⅞
20 Sull Mach	11½	11½	11½	..
410 Swift & Co	22	21½	21½	22¼
315 Torrington	30	29	29	30½
500 Un Twist D	13½	11	11	13½
135 Uni Found	2¼	2	2	2⅜
2343 Uni Shoe	39½	36	36¼	39
200 Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
371 Uni Gas Corp	3	1½	1½	..
21 US&El Pow	1½	1½	1½	3⅛
200 Utah Apex	.51	.51	.51	.51
50 Utah Me t	.20	.20	.20	..
430 War Bros	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5⅞
122 Westfield	18	18	18	..
BONDS				
$5000 Amoskeag 6s	65	64	64	..
3000 E Mass 5s	25	24	25	..
2000 NE Tel 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
1000 Swift 5s	102	102	102	..

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.45⅛	.46⅛	.44⅞	.44⅞	—1
March	.48	.48⅝	.47¼	.47½	—⅞
May	.49⅝	.50¼	.48⅝	.48⅞	—1⅛
Corn					
December	.33⅛	.33⅞	.32¾	.33⅛	—⅝
March	.35¼	.35⅝	.34⅞	.35	b—½
May	.37¼	.37⅝	.36⅝	.37	—⅝
Oats					
December	.20½	.20⅞	.20¼	.20½	—⅜
May	.23⅞	.23½	.23	.23⅜	—⅝
Lard					
October	6.95	7.00	6.90	7.00	—.02
December	5.95	6.02	5.90	5.97	b—.08
January	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.82	—.15

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.52¾	.51⅞	.52	—1
December	.53⅛	.52⅛	.52⅝	—⅞
May	.59⅜	.56⅛	.56½	—⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.38⅛	.37½	.37⅞	—⅜
May	.42⅞	.41⅝	.41⅝	—⅞

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	.62⅞	.65⅞	1.00⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	.51¼	.56⅛	1.06⅝
Oats, 2 white	.32½	.33½	.50
Flour	4.25	4.25	5.00
Beef, family	13.25	13.25	20.00
Pork	20.50	21.00	32.50
Lard	.0770	.0745	.1200
Cotton, mid up	.0550	.0615	.1030
Zinc	.0385	.0370	.0432½
Iron	15.26	15.26	16.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.07	.10
Tin	.2250	.2287½	.2760
Rubber	.04⅞	.0475	.0800
Sugar	.0450	.0455	.0435
Lead	.044	.0440	.0535
Print cloth	.02¾	.0287½	.0450

ALLIS CHALMERS ORDERS

Unfilled orders of the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company Oct. 1 amounted to $7,991,000, compared with $8,700,000 Sept. 1 and $15,545,000 on Oct. 1, 1930.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

AMERICANS TO KEEP BUFFALO

Hockey League Will Also Challenge for the Stanley Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—W. F. Grant of Kansas City, Mo., was reëlected president and treasurer of the American Hockey League at a meeting here Saturday, and T. J. Shaughnessy was reëlected vice-president.

It was announced that the league probably will consist of five clubs instead of eight this season, but each team will play a 24-game schedule. Minneapolis was denied a franchise because its poor drawing power last season involved it in financial difficulties. St. Paul was likewise turned down, because it will not have a rink ready until Jan. 1. Duluth also may be dropped, it was stated, as it did not do so well financially last season, and was not represented at the meeting here.

The league, therefore, will consist of Tulsa, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago and Buffalo. It was stated that Edward Oatman is to manage the Buffalo team, succeeding George F. Sears.

To Challenge for Cup

The 1931-32 champions of the American League will challenge for the Stanley Cup, it was announced today by President Grant. He will notify the board of trustees of the Stanley Cup of the intention of the American League winner to challenge the National League 1931-32 champion to a series for the world's title and possession of the cup.

Notification will be given at this time, President Grant said, to enable the trustees to make the arrangements necessary to bring together the respective champions of the American and National Leagues. Les Canadiens of Monreal are the present world's champions.

President Grant is in Chicago awaiting an answer to the league's ultimatum to Gordon Hegardt, president of the Duluth club, whose failure to attend the meeting Saturday left Hegardt's intentions for the coming season in doubt. He was given until noon today to state his position.

Duluth Is Doubtful

"Duluth is welcome to stay in," President Grant said; "but if the Hornets decide to stay out we will operate in the five best cities in the circuit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Buffalo and Tulsa. The jump to Buffalo is a long one, but Buffalo proved itself one of the strongest cities in the circuit last year and will serve as the nucleus for an Eastern division next year."

Rink difficulties kept both Buffalo and St. Louis on foreign ice most of last year. St. Louis will play its home games on one of the finest rinks in the country this year. Buffalo has a five-year lease on the auditorium at Buffalo, where refrigeration was installed in the middle of last season, and will shortly close an option for an additional 10 years.

The 1931-32 schedule will be announced Oct. 15. A complete staff of five referees has been appointed and will be made known together with assignments for the season, until the schedule is issued.

Oatman to Manage

Several player deals were discussed. The only announcement was the appointment of Eddie Oatman, defense man and captain of the Buffalo Majors last year, as manager and coach for 1931-32, to succeed George Sears. There will be new faces in the American circuit this coming season to replace those of the players who have slipped, but all the stars will be back. As the American Association the league every year lost many outstanding players by sale or draft, but as an independent organization it retains all these men. Last year Tulsa, Kansas City, Duluth, Buffalo and Chicago had powerful clubs. A deal is pending whereby the St. Louis Flyers and the orphaned Minneapolis Millers may be merged.

Several applications for franchises were turned down by the league Saturday because the applicants were unable to satisfy the executive committee of their ability to have rinks ready for the opening of the season.

President Grant also announced today that the league had gone on record as sanctioning participation of its members in games for charity.

Mr. Grant succeeded himself as president and treasurer Saturday and Thomas J. Shaughnessy, president of the Shamrocks, was reëlected vice-president. Grant, Shaughnessy and Larry F. Welch, president of the Buffalo Majors, are the schedule committee. Others present at the meeting were Walter R. Whiteside, Tulsa; F. Harland Rohm, Minneapolis, and Dick Carroll, St. Louis. A deal was recently effected whereby Carroll, last year's Tulsa manager, goes to St. Louis to direct the building up of the Flyers for the 1931-32 season.

VINES DEFEATS PERRY ON COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The major tennis titles of the Pacific coast forty-second annual championships remained in the United States yesterday despite determined efforts of British Davis Cup players to take them to England.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena star, with 13 singles championships to his credit, including the United States clay-court and grass-court singles titles, annexed his fourteenth title by a spectacular win over Frederick J. Perry, British Davis cup star, 6—3, 21—19, 6—0.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., women's United States singles champion, and George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, retained their mixed doubles title by defeating Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco veteran, and George P. Hughes, another British Cup star, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.

The combined efforts of Perry and Hughes were insufficient to wrest the men's doubles title from Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, English singles champion, who took the British pair, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

The match between Vines and Perry lasted two hours. Vines won the first set easily after he found Perry's service, but the second set was 40 games long—one of the longest ever played in competition on the California Club courts.

Mrs. Moody and Lott outclassed Miss Cross and Huges. The losing team won the first three games in the first set and then dropped six straight. The winners eased up in the second set and came back strong to take the third without giving Miss Cross and Hughes a chance.

College Football Results

Alabama 55, Mississippi 6.
Albion 7, Detroit City 0.
Annapolis 13, W. and M. 6.
Allegheny 27, Edinboro 7.
Appalachian State 20, High Point 0.
Arnold 13, Wagner 6.
Arkansas 19, Hendrix 0.
Augustana 6, Carthage 6.
Aurora 14, Illinois Military 0.
Baylor 23, St. Edward's 6.
Birmingham Southern 21, Wofford 14.
Bowling Green 6, Mount Union 0.
Boston College 13, Dayton 0.
Brigham Young 18, Nevada 14.
Brown 18, R. I. State 0.
California Tech 13, Arizona N. 0.
Capital 0, Urbana 0.
Carleton 13, South Dakota 12.
Carroll 31, Northwest College 0.
Case 6, Baldwin Wallace 6.
Catawba 6, Atlantic 0.
Carson-Newman 30, Tennessee P. I. 7.
Catholic 53, C. C. N. Y. 18.
Centenary 46, Oklahoma Teachers 0.
Center 28, W. K. Teachers 7.
Citadel 12, Erskine 6.
Clarkson 21, Hamilton 0.
Colorado 0, 1935 0.
Colorado Aggies 7, 1935 7.
Columbia 6, Lacrosse N. S. 6.
Columbia 51, Union 0.
Colgate 45, St. Lawrence 0.
Concordia 26, Hibbing Junior 6.
Connecticut Aggies 7, Wesleyan 0.
Coast Guard 7, Worcester P. I. 6.
Cornell 37, Niagara 6.
Crane 7, Wheaton 0.
Creighton 3, Wyoming 0.
Dartmouth 61, Buffalo 0.
Davidson 7, W. and L. 0.
Davis-Elkins 61, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
Duke 13, Virginia M. I. 0.
Delaware 27, Susquehanna 0.
Defiance 26, Olivet 6.
Denver 14, Colorado Teachers 0.
Depauw 27, Manchester 14.
Detroit Tech 44, Concordia (Ind.) 6.
Dickinson 6, Juniata 0.
East Oregon 2, Spokane 0.
Elmhurst 19, Milwaukee T. 0.
Elmira 33, Oneonta 0.
E. K. Teachers 31, Sue Bennett 0.
Eureka 42, Culver-Stockton 14.
Emory-Henry 13, Richmond 7.
F. and M. 9, St. Joseph's 0.
Fordham 20, West Virginia 7.
Florida 34, N. C. State 0.
Furman 36, Wake Forest 6.
Geneva 14, Bucknell 14.
Georgia 40, Virginia P. I. 0.
Georgia Tech 25, South Carolina 13.
Greenbrier M. A. 67, Emory-Henry B. 0.
George Washington 45, Elon 0.
Georgetown 25, Western Maryland 7.
Grinnell 6, State Teachers 0.
Hampton 24, N. C. Col. 0.
Hamp-Sydney 67, Bridgewater 0.
Harvard 28, Bates 0.
Hillsdale 9, Dennison 6.
Holy Cross 26, Providence 6.
Hope 19, Ferris 0.
Illinois 20, St. Louis 6.
Indiana Tch. 7, Fairmont 0.
Iowa State 6, Morningside 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 23, W. I. Teachers 0.
Johnson City 18, Mars Hill 0.
Johns Hopkins 6, Washington Col. 0.
Kansas Aggies 28, Pittsburgh (Kan.) 7.
Kentucky 19, Maryville 0.
Lafayette 36, Muhlenberg 0.
Lehigh 13, Penn M. C. 0.
Lincoln Memorial 6, King College 0.
Lowell T. S. 21, Middlebury 13.
Loyola (Baltimore) 72, Gallaudet 0.
Lynchburg 12, American U. 0.
Manhattan 87, Baltimore 0.
Maryland 7, Virginia 6.
Massanutten M. A. 12, Shennandoah 0.
Marshall 31, Bethany 6.
Massachusetts Aggies 32, Bowdoin 6.
Macalester 19, Stout 6.
Mercer 28, Stetson 7.
Michigan State 47, Cornell (Iowa) 0.
Michigan 34, Mich. St. Normal 0.
Michigan 27, Central State 0.
Minnesota 20, Oklahoma Aggies 0.
Miami (Ohio) 47, Muncie Teachers 6.
Missouri Mines 26, Missouri B. 0.
Millersville 0, Mansfield 0.
Milligan 19, Tenn. Wesleyan 6.
Millsaps 19, Miss. State Teachers 0.
Miss College 6, Miss. Aggies 2.
Monmouth 26, North Central 12.
Montclair 20, Cooper Union 0.
Moorehead 12, River Falls 0.
Morris Brown 41, Claflin 0.
Moravian 7, Upsala 0.
Mount St. Mary's 15, St. Vincent 7.
New Hampshire 6, Boston 0.
New River St. 44, Wilmington 0.
Notre Dame 25, Indiana 0.
Northeastern 10, Arkansas Teachers 7.
Northland 6, Eauclaire 0.
Northwestern 19, Nebraska 7.
N. Y. U. 54, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
Oakland City 13, Indiana S. T. 0.
Oberlin 12, Kent State 6.
Ohio 40, Butler 0.
Ohio Northern 9, Bluffton 0.
Ohio State 67, Cincinnati 6.
Ohio Wesleyan 26, Heidelberg 6.
Oklahoma 19, Rice 6.
Occidental 13, Redlands 0.
Oregon 9, Idaho 0.
Oregon N. 27, McMinnville 2.
Oshkosh 6, Northern State 0.
Otterbein 26, Hiram 0.
Ouachita 12, Magnolia Aggies 6.
Pennsylvania 32, Swarthmore 7.
Penn State 19, Lebanon Valley 6.
Piedmont 40, Young Harris 2.
Pittsburgh 20, Iowa 0.
Purdue 19, Coe 0.
Purdue 28, Western Reserve 0.
Puget Sound 33, U. S. S. New York 9.
Princeton 27, Amherst 0.
P. I. Marines 14, Newberry 0.
Quantico 14, St. Thomas 7.
Randolph-Macon 7, Guilford 0.
Roanoke 33, Translyvania 19.
Rose P. I. 14, Earlham 0.
Rio Grande 6, Marietta 0.
Rochester 13, Alfred 6.
Rutgers 27, Drexel 6.
Ripon 13, Beloit 6.
San Diego Marines 8, San Jose State 0.
Seton Hall 13, E. Stroudsburg 6.
Shippensburg 40, Shepherd State 0.
Slippery Rock 6, California Tech 6.
Sioux Falls 7, Western Union 6.
St. Ambrose 89, Dubuque 0
St. Bonaventure 21, Thiel 0.
St. Cloud 27, Itasca Junior 0.
St. John's (Ann.) 13, La Salle 6.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 38, Vermont 7.
St. John's (Minn.) 7, Hamline 0.
St. Mary's 14, California 0
St. Mary's (Minn.) 13, Luther 7.
St. Olaf 53, Augsburg 0.
St. Paul 13, Shaw 6.
St. Paul Luther 54, Martin Luther 0.
St. Thomas 33, Gustavus Adolphus 0.
St. Viator 6, Illinois Wesleyan 0.
So. California 30, Oregon State 0.
South 0, Southwest 0.
Southern Methodist 27, Simmons 10.
Southwestern 52, Fort Sill Artillery 0.
S. W. La. Institute 6, Southwest Col. 6.
So'west Louisiana 6, Southeastern 0.
Springfield 33, Colby 0.
Stanford 6, Santa Clara 0.
Syracuse 49, Hobart 0.
Teachers' Col. 18, Mars Hill 0.
Tennessee 44, Clemson 0.
Texas 31, Missouri 0.
Texas Tech 7, New Mexico Aggies 0.
Tongaloo 15, Campbell 0.
Tulane 7, Texas Aggies 0.
Tulsa 13, Texas Christian 0.
Tuskegee 40, Lane 0.
Trinity 19, N. Y. Aggies 7.
Ursinus 34, Haverford 0.
Utah Aggies 21, Montana State 6.
Utah 52, College of Idaho 0.
Valparaiso 19, Central Normal 0.
Vanderbilt 13, North Car. 0.
Villanova 13, Gettysburg 6.
Virginia State 43, J. C. Smith 0.
Wabash 27, Evansville 2.
Washburn 18, Baker 0.
Washington 18, Illinois College 7.
Washington 25, Montana 0.
Washington State 13, U. C. L. A. 0.
Waynesburg 6, Grove City 6.
Westminster 19, Adrian 6.
West Point 67, Knox 6.
White Water Tech 19, Platteville 0.
Wilberforce 62, Kentucky State 0.
Williams 35, R. P. I. 13.
Wichita 7, Emporia 6.
Wisconsin 33, Bradley 6.
Wisconsin 12, North Daokta 7.
Wooster 21, Ashland 0.
Whitman 37, Albany 0.
W. and J. 10, Carnegie Tech 7.
Yale 19, Maine 0.

Scores Run True To Form in East

This is the second of a series of reviews on the big eastern college football contests of 1931 which will appear weekly. Reviews of the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, the Southwestern Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Scores ran quite true to form along the eastern frontier of football the last week-end, practically all the major elevens winning and in most cases with expected ease. Five of the eastern teams made their 1931 débuts and in each instance results were satisfying, although the usual crudeness and lack of fineness were prominent.

Harvard, Yale, Princton, United States Naval Academy and Pennsylvania opened their seasons with victories. The last two were unable to hold their opponents scoreless and in the game played between the Middies and William & Mary the former had a real tussle to win, 13 to 6, while Penn had an easier affair defeating Swarthmore, 32 to 7.

Yale defeated Maine, 19 to 0, with Albie Booth scoring the first touchdown. The Eli made 16 first downs and Maine failed to gain one. Harvard bested a weakened Bates team, 28 to 0, but its attack frequently stalled within the visitors' 20-yard line and the Crimson lost the ball six times on downs. Harvard used straight football for the most part with Mays, Crickard, Wood and Pescosolido, the last-named a sophomore, doing the best ball carrying. Princeton downed Amherst without difficulty, 27 to 0, and showed promise of a coming eleven under Al Wittmer's coaching.

The one real upset of the East occurred when Washington & Jefferson eked out a 10-to-7 victory against Carnegie Tech. Some surprises occurred when certain of the strong eastern teams found themselves scored against such as Cornell 37, Niagara 6; West Point 67, Knox 6 and Holy Cross 26, Providence 6.

Other of the big teams won easily, Dartmouth smothering Buffalo, 61 to 0; Colgate 45, St. Lawrence 0; Columbia 51, Union 0; and Syracuse 49, Hobart 0.

New York University had been expected to find West Virginia Wesleyan a little more difficult than the score of 54 to 0 indicated, but Fordham worked hard to down West Virginia, 20 to 7. Western Maryland failed to show up as well as last year and lost to Georgetown 25 to 7. Little Rhode Island State had hoped to press Brown but succumbed 18 to 0.

Among the small college elevens Springfield won its second game, defeating Colby by an overwhelming score of 33 to 0, and Mass Aggies beat Bowdoin almost as easily, 32 to 6. Lowell Tech won from Middlebury in a free-scoring affair, 21 to 13; New Hampshire, which tackles Harvard this week-end, barely won from Boston University, 6 to 0, and another close one found Connecticut Aggies winning from Wesleyan, 7 to 0. Williams outscored Rennselaer P. I., 35 to 13, and Boston College defeated Dayton, 18 to 0.

The only eastern team to journey westward found Pittsburgh taking University of Iowa in stride by a victory of 20 to 0.

SPRINGBOKS OPEN TOUR IN ENGLAND

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng., Oct. 5—The far-famed "Springboks" team, gigantic and speedy Rugby footballers, sent from South Africa to England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales for the winter campaign, made a somewhat impressive commencement in their arduous campaign here on Saturday when, although victorious, 14 points to 3, they failed to cross their opponents' line. The opposition was provided by a combined team chosen from the best players in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire and this "scratch" 15 gave the invaders a great deal to think about.

It was the South Africans' magnificent kicking powers that carried them safely through the engagement. They scored two dropped goals and two penalty goals against one penalty goal, and it might be said that they showed a tendency to overdo their kicking. At any rate, they seldom got going in combined passing movements, and, when they did, the inside men in their back divisions frequently ran across the field instead of straight. Their forwards developed scrummaging success as the game wore on and were exceedingly formidable all the time in the loose.

To put the matter in a nutshell the Springboks played like a fine side that has not yet had enough practice to realize its potentialities.

BAY STATE GOLFERS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., Oct. 5—The Massachusetts 10-man golf team ended the three-year supremacy of the Metropolitan New York golfers as possessors of the Lesley Cup by scoring a total of 62½ points in the two-day series which ended on the Charles River Country Club links Saturday. Metropolitan New York placed second with a point total of 47½, Eastern Canada, third, with 44½, and Pennsylvania 25½. Jesse P. Guilford furnished the feature of the day's play when he scored a victory for Massachusetts over C. Ross Somerville, captain of the Eastern Canada team, and Canadian amateur champion, a win over Jess W. Sweetser, former United States champion from New York, and another singles victory over J. Wood Platt of Philadelphia. Guilford defeated Somerville, 2 and 1; Platt, 2 and 1, and Sweetser, 1 up.

OVER 80 POLO PONIES SOLD

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Eighty-six polo ponies used by two Argentinean teams here this summer were sold at auction yesterday for $128,700, The Associated Press reports. The average sale price of $1500 was slightly lower than that obtained in previous years. John Hay Whitney, New York sportsman, gave a record price of $7100 for Pinchorn. The Bostwicks made the largest single purchases, taking 11 of the ponies.

WINS SIX IN SUCCESSION

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Oct. 5 (AP)—Fred Frame of Los Angeles won his sixth successive victory at the Woodbridge Speedway Sunday when he won the feature 25-mile auto race in 18m. 37 3-5s. Billy Winn of Kansas City was second.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Mass. Aggies 1, Worcester P. I. 0.
Pennsylvania 7, Crescent A. C. 2.
Haverford 4, Lehigh 1.
Harvard 4, Bridgewater N. S. 2.

MISS ORCUTT DEFENDS TITLE

Defeats Miss Kirkham 6 and 4 for Canadian Open Golf at Rosedale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 5 — Unleashing the best brand of golf of the week, the caliber of which has not been bettered, if ever equaled, in the final for the Canadian ladies' open championship in the 26 years the title has been competed for, Miss Maureen Orcutt of The White Beeches Golf and Country Club of Haworth, N. J., on Saturday defeated Miss Margery Kirkham of the Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., in the 36-hole final for the crown and the Duchess of Connaught Gold Cup at the Rosedale Golf Club. For the 32 holes that the match progressed Miss Orcutt, who was the defending champion, was three strokes under ladies par. In the morning her par 77 was the best 18-hole score of the week, and in the afternoon she clipped three strokes from perfect figures while the match lasted.

Miss Kirkham Keeps Pace

It was brilliant and unbeatable golf that Miss Orcutt uncovered to retain her title, and it had to be, as for 27 holes the Canadian representative—the first in a final since 1926 and the first in an international final since 1924—kept pace with the winner. With only nine holes to play, Miss Kirkham was only two strokes behind, and had a chance to pull out a victory, but she caught Miss Orcutt at the top of her form and her game struggle was in vain. Miss Kirkham, lacking the experience of her opponent and completing the longest and most strenuous session of competitive golf that she had ever experienced, began to slip just after the turn in the afternoon, and the invader steadily added to her lead until the match ended on the fourteenth hole of the afternoon round.

The pair staged a great duel, one that will long be remembered by the gallery. The Canadian close champion made a great effort to bring the title and trophy back to Canada, but failed, and failed only because of her lack of experience and the unaccustomed strain of a final.

It was a struggle between an invader, who has had plenty of experience under similar conditions, and one who was bearing the colors of her country for the first time; it was a duel between the defending champion, who was out for a victory which would make her the sixth woman to win the title at least twice, and one who was trying to add the open crown to the close championship, and it was a match between the lighter ball and hickory shafts, played by Miss Orcutt, and the heavier ball and steel shafts, used by Miss Kirkham.

Miss Orcutt Wins 11 Holes

Of the 32 holes played, Miss Orcutt won 11, Miss Kirkham 5, and 16 were halved. Of Miss Orcutt's wins, five were with birdies and six in par figures, while the runner-up had three birdies to win holes and two winning pars. Of the halved holes, three were with birdies, 10 with pars, and on three each player took one stroke over perfect figures.

There was little difference off the tee, but Miss Orcutt had an advantage with the long iron shots, and after a somewhat shaky start on the greens was more successful with her putts, although Miss Kirkham did not have much fortune on the greens, several of her putts just refusing to drop. The loser left herself open to several stymies, while her opponent made sure on her putts, but the main difference between the two was in experience. The cards:

MORNING ROUND

Par, out ....4 5 5 3 5 3 4 5 4—38
Miss Orcutt, out . 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 4—39
Miss Kirkham, out. 4 4 4 3 5 3 4 5 4—36
Par, in ....4 5 5 3 5 5 3 5 4—39—77
Miss Orcutt, in . . 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 5 5—38—77
Miss Kirkham, in . .5 4 5 4 5 6 4 4 5—42—78

AFTERNOON ROUND

Miss Orcutt, out . 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 5 4—37
Miss Kirkham, out. 4 4 6 4 4 4 5 5 4—40
Miss Orcutt, in . . 3 5 4 3 5
Miss Kirkham, in . 6 5 5 5 6

The prize list was:

Championship flight, Duchess of Connaught Gold Cup and Replica winner, Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J.; runner-up, Royal Canadian Golf Association trophy, Miss Margery Kirkham, Montreal; semifinalists, Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, and Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Ottawa.

Qualifying Medalist—Miss Maureen Orcutt.

Aggregate for Three Drives—Miss Maureen Orcutt.

Longest Drive—Miss Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va.

ROCHESTER LEADS ST. PAUL IN SERIES

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 5 (AP)—George Puccinelli's home run in the ninth inning gave Rochester a 2-to-1 victory over St. Paul Sunday, sending the International League champions ahead in the Little World Series, 3 games to 1. It was a tough game for the American Association champions' star pitcher, Huck Betts, to lose. He allowed the Red Wings only five hits and had worked the count to three and two on Puccinelli when the Rochester rightfielder hit the next pitch over the left field wall to win the game.

Outslugging the American Association champions, Rochester defeated St. Paul, 9 to 6, Saturday. Rochester batted hard against three of the four St. Paul pitchers to face them. Manager Bill Southworth himself took a hand in the winning dash, pinch hitting for Pitcher Starr in the sixth. Southworth singled home a run that put his club in position to step ahead with a great four-run rally in the next inning. Puccinelli led in the Rochester batting. He got three hits, one a homer driving in three runs. Scores by innings:

GAME SUNDAY

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	0
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Smith and Florence; Betts and Fenner.

GAME SATURDAY

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Rochester	3	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	9	15	0
St. Paul	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6	12	0

Batteries—Moss, Starr, Judd and Florence; Harriss, Prudhomme, Murphy, Van Atta and Fenner. Winning pitcher—Judd. Losing pitcher — Prudhomme. Umpires — Snyder, McCormick, Johnson and Carroll. Time—1h. 55m.

Ladoumegue Beats World Mile Record

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 5

JULES LADOUMEGUE, French middle distance star, set a new world's record for the mile run yesterday when he covered the distance in 4m. 9 1-5s. Ladoumegue's performance clipped more than a second from the accepted world's record of 4m. 10 2-5s., set by Paavo Nurmi in 1923.

Sunshine Greets British Players

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Ags	Pts
West Bromwich Alb.	7	1	2	22	7	15
Sheffield Wednesday	6	1	2	28	16	13
Sheffield United	5	2	2	18	9	12
Everton	6	0	3	19	15	12
The Arsenal	4	3	2	18	13	11
Middlesbrough	5	1	3	22	18	11
Birmingham	4	3	2	17	14	11
Huddersfield Town	4	2	2	11	9	10
Aston Villa	4	1	2	22	11	9
Liverpool	4	1	4	19	15	9
Leicester City	4	1	3	16	12	9
SECOND DIVISION						
Bury	7	1	1	22	8	15
Wolverhampton Wan.	6	1	1	24	9	13
Stoke City	6	1	2	21	9	13
Plymouth Argyle	5	3	1	17	11	13
Leeds United	5	2	2	15	6	12
Bradford	5	2	2	21	12	12
Southampton	5	0	4	18	18	10
Notts Forest	4	2	3	15	15	10
Burnley	4	1	3	11	11	9
Preston North End	3	3	3	14	19	9
Swansea Town	4	0	5	20	16	8
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Lincoln City	8	0	1	25	5	16
Southport	6	2	2	16	11	14
Gateshead	6	1	2	24	10	13
West Ham United	5	3	2	22	15	13
Crewe Alexandra	5	1	3	16	12	11
Accrington Stanley	5	1	3	16	12	11
York City	5	1	3	23	25	11
Tranmere Rovers	6	0	4	25	10	10
Hull City	5	0	4	16	11	10
Darlington	4	2	3	19	14	10
Chester	3	4	3	18	18	10
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section						
Southend United	6	3	0	19	8	15
B. and B. Athletic	6	2	1	23	13	14
Brentford	6	1	2	17	11	13
Fulham	6	0	3	31	18	12
Cyrstal Palace	5	2	2	22	25	12
Luton Town	6	0	4	20	14	12
Watford	5	1	3	29	22	11
Norwich City	4	2	3	19	13	10
Cardiff City	4	2	3	19	13	10
Reading	4	2	3	15	17	10
Brighton	3	4	3	11	14	10
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Glasgow Rangers	10	2	1	41	15	22
Motherwell	9	3	1	42	15	21
Celtic	7	5	0	38	15	19
Kilmarnock	8	2	3	27	18	18
Aberdeen	7	3	3	21	15	17
Third Lanark	7	1	5	28	32	15
St. Mirren	7	0	6	20	19	14
Clyde	5	2	5	20	21	12
Hearts	5	2	6	16	17	12
Dundee	4	4	5	26	28	12
Second Division						
East Stirling	8	1	2	29	16	17
Bo'ness	8	1	2	23	17	17
St. Johnstone	8	0	3	28	17	16
Stenhousemuir	7	1	2	30	19	15
Forfar Athletic	6	2	2	20	16	14
Hibernians	5	3	3	23	13	13
Alloa	5	3	3	23	17	13
East Fife	5	2	4	29	21	12
Queen of South	6	0	5	33	25	12
Raith Rovers	5	1	5	27	20	11

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 5—In radiant sunshine that would have been greatly appreciated during an earlier period of the year generally described as summer, the league football tournaments on which a large section of the British public focuses its attention between the end of August and the beginning of May pursued the even tenor of their ways Saturday without change in leadership in the standings except the first division of the Scottish League, where Glasgow Rangers have climbed back again into first place.

There were really no startling results in the English League, wherein the big feature is sustained in the excellence of West Bromwich Albion, youthful team which last season carried off the coveted Football Association Challenge Cup and earned promotion from the second to the first division. Albion in its new sphere has obtained and clung tenaciously to the lead, despite the persistent challenges by two famous teams from Sheffield—Wednesday and United.

The Arsenal Club, always in the news last season, has not settled down to its machine-like efficiency of 1930-31, but all the same it is up among the first six and constitutes a factor not to be overlooked. Bury continues to set the pace in the second division, and in the third Southend United leads the southerners and Lincoln City leads the northerners. Southend enjoys the distinction of being the only side undefeated this season in "big" league football.

HENRY CIEMAN WINS 50,000-METER WALK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 5—Establishing a new Canadian record for the distance, Henry Cieman of the Central "Y" Walkers' Club won the 50,000-meter Dominion championship and Olympic trial walk on Saturday, defeating a high-class field. He covered the 31 odd miles in 4h. 59m. 59s., bettering the time of 5h. 3m. 28s. made by Joe Mahon when he won the race in 1929. Cieman walked the last mile over the exhibition track in 7m. Les Burkimsher was second to Cieman in 5h. 15m. 25s., and Joe Mahon finished third in 5h. 25m. 45s. Other competitors, who completed the course finished as follows: 4, H. Morris, 5h. 28m.; 5, H. Leask, 5h. 28m. 59s.; 6, W. Davenport, 5h. 34m. 21s.; 7, R. Hantke, 5h. 39m. 53s.; 8, H. Koehler, 5h. 45m.; 9, W. Longley, 5h, 46m. 24s.; 10, C. M. Lanooy, 5h, 49m. 45s.; 11, R. Haysom, 5h. 58m.; 12, R. Howell, 5h, 58m.; 13, S. Scott, 6h. 10m. 29s.; 14, F. Mowbray, 6h. 11m. 33s.; 15, A. Lea, 6h. 13m. 20s.; 16, S. Schwarz, 6h. 14m. 43s.; 17, O. Robinson, 6h. 17m. 04s.; 18, A. L. Monteverde, 6h. 19m. 53s.; 19, H. Carter, 6h. 27m. 24s.; 20, C. Bews, 6h. 33m. 42s.; 21, W. Eyre, 6h. 7m. 13s.; 22, A. Meads, 6h. 41m. 30s.; 23, D. McKenzie, 6h. 45m. 41s.; 24, F. Robertson, 6h. 48m. 29s.; 25, W. Gilliland, 6h. 50m.; 26, D. Forbes, 6h. 53m 01s.; 27, G. Megraw, 6h. 57m. 29s.; 28, J. W. Johnston, 7h. 15m. 03s.; 29, G. Pitcher, 7h. 27m 04s.; 30, M. Staples, 7s. 27m. 04s.

The team trophy was again captured by Central "Y" Walkers. They placed one, two, four. The German-American A. C. was second. Its team consisted of Hantke, Koehler and Schwarz. Monarch A. C. were third.

CUP POLO WON BY TEMPLETON

Defeat Greentree Four in Waterbury Final 11 Goals to 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 5—The high-goal polo season was finally brought to an end yesterday, when the final round for the Waterbury Cups, the handicap division of the United States open championships, resulted in a victory for the Templeton team, composed of the Guest brothers, their cousin Michael Phipps, and the veteran Devereux Milburn, over the Greentree four, headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., by a score of 11 to 9, the amount of the winners' handicap.

The game was played on International Field, Meadow Brook, where most of the players had been either candidates or actual participants in matches against England and Argentina, for the Westchester Trophy, as had the famous players after whom the event is named. It was the first time such a game had been played on Sunday, and a crowd of 10,000 witnessed the play.

Mills Replaces Bostwick

Originally starting with a handicap of one, the advantage for Templeton was increased another goal when George H. Bostwick, the No. 2 of Greentree, retired from play in the second chukker and was replaced by James P. Mills of Old Aiken fame. This proved of advantage to Greentree, as Templeton was then leading 4 to 0, and he aided in bringing the score to even terms at half time, 5 to 5. But though they drew ahead to lead later in the game at 9 to 7, the winners had something in reserve, and the balance of the game found them overcoming the lead, and ultimately leading in turn at the finish by two clear goals.

Michael Phipps, playing at No. 1, was the real hero of the game for Templeton. His accurate shooting and his ability to break out for long drives on receiving passes from his associates, gave him a total of four goals, with Winston Guest second, with three, one on a free shot. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., as expected, was the high scorer for Greentree, with two free shots for goals, as well as a third, while John Hay Whitney, the organizer of the team, also scored three. But the misses of the latter, as well as those of Raymond Guest for Templeton, gave openings for several of the opponent team goals.

Winston Guest scored the first two goals of the game, one on a foul, in the first chukker, and when the additional impost was added in the second, on the retirement of Bostwick, the total stood at 4 to 0. But the scale tipped the other way from the time of the change, and though it was not until after the bell in the fourth chukker that the score was tied, Greentree was the attacker most of the time, with the misses of Raymond Guest counting heavily against Templeton.

Hitchcock aided by Mills

The progress of Greentree continued during the first two chukkers of the second half, though Phipps was able to keep his team within hailing distance of the lead, aided greatly by the veteran Milburn leaving Winston Guest free to help his brother, while Hitchcock was greatly aided by Mills.

But late in the seventh chukker, the combination of Phipps and Milburn began to get into action once more, and a pair of goals resulted, tying the score. Then in the overtime after the bell, Raymond Guest suddenly developed an attack, ending with a wallop that went over 80 yards straight between the goal posts for the lead.

Greentree fought hard at the start of the final chukker to put over a tying goal. The defense of Templeton, which kept the ball hanging along the side boards, prevented this, and finally a break by Phipps out of the crowd brought him down for the final goal after a run of three-quarters of the length of the field, with Hitchcock riding desperately but in vain to overtake the lightly built youngster. The summary:

WATERBURY CUPS—Final Round

	TEMPLETON	GREENTREE
No. 1	Michael Phipps	John Hay Whitney
2	F. Winston C. Guest	George H. Bostwick, James P. Mills
3	Devereux Milburn	T. Hitchcock Jr.
Back	Raymond Guest	Stewart B. Iglehart

Score—Templeton 11, Greentree 9. Goals—Phipps 4, Winston Guest 3, Milburn, Raymond Guest, by handicap 2 for Templeton; Whitney 3, Hitchcock 3, Iglehart 2, Mills for Greentree. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

SENIOR RUGBY RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 5—The eastern Canadian senior Rugby football season was opened on Saturday when Sarnia Imperials defeated Windsor by 16 to 1 in a Senior Ontario Union game at Sarnia. The remainder of the senior teams will open their regular league schedules next Saturday. A number of them played exhibition games on Saturday, the results being: Hamilton (interprovincial) 31, University of Western Ontario (intercollegiate) 1. Ontario Agricultural College 5, University of Toronto (O. R. F. U.) 4. University of Toronto (intercollegiate) 19, Kitchener (O. R. F. U.) 1. Montreal A. A. A. (interprovincial) 21, Queens University (intercollegiate) 0. McGill University (intercollegiate) 23, Royal Military College 5. Hamilton (O. R. F. U.) 7, Oshawa 1. Ottawa (interprovincial) 18, Montreal C. N. R. 2. Balmy Beach (O. R. F. U.) 5, Argonauts (interprovincial) 1.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 72

GEORGE W. (MULE) HAAS

Philadelphia Athletics, American League

First played professional baseball with the Williamsport club of the New York-Pennsylvania League in 1923. Born in Montclair, N. J., Oct. 15, 1903. Six feet one inch in height and weighs about 175 pounds. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. His record:

	Position	Games	Batting Average
1923—Williamsport, New York-Pennsylvania L.	OF	114	.342
1924—Oklahoma City, Western League	OF	39	.278
1924—Pittsfield, Eastern League	OF	97	.299
1925—Birmingham, Southern Association	OF	99	.316
1925—Pittsburgh, National League	OF	4	.000
1926—Atlanta, Southern Association	OF	151	.29[illegible]
*1927—Atlanta, Southern Association	OF	153	.323
1928—Philadelphia, American League	OF	91	.280
1929—Philadelphia, American League	OF	139	.313
1930—Philadelphia, American League	OF	132	.299

*Purchased by Philadelphia.

BY-PLAYS

THE NEW UNITED STATES WOMAN GOLF CHAMPION

BY WINNING the United States women's golf championship for 1931 Miss Helen L. Hicks arrived at an honor which many close students of the game had been confidently predicting would come to her sooner or later, and the fact that she has won it at the age of twenty does not come as any great surprise to those who have followed her playing. That her game is thoroughly sound and that she has the true competitive temperament is conclusively shown by the fact that on her way to the championship title she eliminated the holders of two women's major golf titles—Miss Enid Wilson, the British champion, in the semifinal round and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. (formerly Miss Glenna Collett), the 1930 United States champion, in the 36-hole final round. When any golfer, man or woman, can turn in such a record as that, there can be no question as to her right to the championship title. Even Mrs. Vare's brilliant record of having won five championships did not throw Miss Hicks off her real game.

This year's women's golf championship tournament at The Country Club of Buffalo was one of the best tests for women golfers that has ever been held. Practically all of the best women golfers competed and, with one exception, those players who were picked at the start of the tournament to be among the last eight made the grade, which was very different from the men's championship tournament. And after the eight had won their places there was not a match in the quarterfinal, semifinal or final round that did not furnish high-grade competition, with the result causing little or no surprise. It was a great tournament and the result was all that could be asked for.

SHOULD ADOPT MR. ADAMS'S PLAYOFF PLAN

With the reduction of the National Hockey League circuit from ten to eight clubs by the elimination of Ottawa and Philadelphia, the question naturally arises as to what kind of a playoff system the N. H. L. plans to furnish the fans this winter. The one which has been in effect during the past two years has been a very cumbersome one and, while it has undoubtedly resulted in some of the teams making more money than they would have under a different system, there has been considerable underground comment far from favorable to it. Possibilities of a third-place club in the regular championship race winning the league title as well as the Stanley Cup, which is supposed to be emblematic of the world's professional hockey championship, have been all too apparent and the fact that after each team had played 44 games, only four teams were eliminated from the playoffs, made some people wonder why they played as many as 44 games for such a minor result.

But now there are to be only eight teams and, if the system which has been in effect is to be carried out, there will be only two teams eliminated which, to the average hockey fan, seems quite a small result for such a long season. It may be possible that the fans would still stand for such a system, as there is no question but what a hockey fan will stand a whole lot for the sake of seeing his favorite game and team in action; but on the other hand, it might be far better if the league were to forgo some of the extra money which would come from the present system for one that will be more pleasing to a vast majority of the fans.

Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins and one of the men who have done much for the advancement of professional hockey, realizes that a change in the playoff system will be desirable and comes to bat with the proposition that, after the regular season is over, the winner of the United States division meet the winner of the Canadian division for the league championship and the Stanley Cup. Mr. Adams also proposes that the second and third teams share in the money taken in at these post-season games. This sounds like the terms under which the World Series baseball games are played and it would seem as if the N. H. L. might well adopt the Adams plan in toto. There is little or no question but what its adoption would prove more popular with the hockey fan than the present system, even if there were ten or more teams in the league instead of eight.

WHITE SOX LEADING CITY SERIES, 3 TO 2

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—After taking both games over the week-end, the White Sox needed only one more victory today to capture the city baseball championship of Chicago from the Cubs. The South Siders won the Saturday game, 4 to 3, and the Sunday affair, 13 to 6. That gave them three games against two for the series.

Home runs with men on bases had a decisive influence in both contests. On Saturday Lew Fonseca, leftfielder, performed with a circuit smash, sending two home ahead. This came in the fifth inning and gave the Sox a four-run lead which the Cubs' scoring rallies in the eighth and ninth were unable to overtake. There were 22,000 fans. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
White Sox	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	x	4	12	2
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	7	0

Batteries—Thomas, Frasier and Grube for White Sox; Malone, May and Hartnett for Cubs. Winning pitcher—Thomas. Losing pitcher—Malone. Time—1h. 53m.

In Sunday's game Smead Jolly, Sox rightfielder, found the home run groove again in the fifth and sent three runners ahead of him. Jolly won the first game by a somewhat similar homer against the same pitcher, Charles Root. Three other homers were knocked out Sunday, Cissell taking a hand for the Sox and Cuyler and Hemsley working for the Cubs. Some 41,000 spectators witnessed the contest at Comiskey Park. Today the scene shifted to Wrigley Field. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
White Sox	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	4	x	13	15	1
Cubs	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	6	10	1

Batteries—Faber, Lyons and Grube for White Sox; Root, Malone, Smith, May and Hemsley for Cubs. Winning pitcher—Faber. Losing pitcher—Root. Time—2h. 5m.

TWO TENNIS UPSETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 5—The third annual autumn tennis tournament of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club came to an end on Saturday with two upsets in the final rounds. In men's doubles Clarence J. Griffin and Dr. William Rosenbaum of New York defeated S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs, New York, 0—6, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. The other upset occurred when Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi of New York and Italy defeated Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, England, 6—4, 7—5. Mrs. Pittman and Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, England, defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and Miss Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., 6—1, 6—0, in the women's doubles final.

HOLDS OFF SARAZEN CHALLENGE

ROCKVILLE Center, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—With a brilliant display of sub-par golf, Paul Runyan of the Metropolis Country Club, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Gene Sarazen, Great Neck star, 3 and 1, Sunday, to win the metropolitan professional golf championship. Runyan started the afternoon round of the 36-hole final with a three-hole lead gained from a morning round of 70 and clicked off nine holes in 31 strokes, 5 under par, to hold off Sarazen's fine challenge and go 5 up at the turn. Gene came through on the home nine with a burst that equalled some of his rival's great work and won back three holes, but Runyan tossed in a birdie 2 on the seventeenth to win the hole and match.

IRISH LEAGUE IS SOCCER WINNER

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Oct. 5 — History repeated itself after an interval of 28 years when to the great astonishment of the critics the Irish Association Football League representatives defeated those of the Scottish League here on Saturday 3 goals to 2. The Scotsmen opened the scoring in the thirty-eighth minute through James Crawford, and Ireland equalized just before the interval when R. Kelly followed up upon a shot which rebounded from the cross bar and slammed the ball into the net. For the first 16 minutes of the second half, play followed the same mediocre course as in the opening period; then came a whirlwind five minutes in which three goals were scored. Kelly was responsible for the first and the second came through a remarkable individual effort by Joseph Bambrick, best-known figure in Irish league football; the third—Scotland's response—was netted by A. Boyd. The Scottish players then realized they must take matters really seriously, but realization came too late and the Irish League defense withstood all the pressure put upon it.

The match was the thirty-second in the series that has provided Irishmen with only three victories, the last one in 1903. The summary:

IRISH LEAGUE		SCOTTISH LEAGUE
Kelly	lw—rw	Crawford
Borland	il—ir	Moffatt
Bambrick	c—c	Boyd
McCracken	ir—il	Stevenson
Blair	rw—lw	Bertram
McCleery	lhb—rhb	Black
Jones	chb—chb	Walker
Edwards	rhb—lhb	McLeod
Mitchell	lb—rb	Brown
McNinch	rb—lb	McAuley
Gardner	g—g	Dawson

Score—Irish League 3, Scottish League 2. Scorers—Kelly 2, Bambrick, for Irish; Crawford, Boyd, for Scottish. Time—Two 45m. periods.

FINLAND RESTRICTS IMPORTING OF MARKS

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 5 (AP)—New restrictions have been imposed on the purchase of foreign currencies and the export of Finnish marks until the end of this year. The Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are reported to have declared their willingness to place a credit in francs and dollars at the disposal of the Bank of Finland.

TIPPERARY WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Tipperary hurling team, Irish champions, defeated a picked New York fifteen, 15 to 7, at the Polo Grounds, yesterday, before a crowd of 30,000. It was the Irish team's third straight victory of its American tour. Tipperary will play in Detroit next Sunday, and after a trip to San Francisco will return to New York for a game Nov. 1, closing the tour.

GOALIE ORDERED TO MONTREAL

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5 (AP)—Pat Byrne, goalkeeper of the Kansas City club of the American Hockey League, has been ordered by William F. Grant, club owner and league president, to report for a trial to Montreal of the National Hockey League. Byrne played his first professional hockey with Kansas City when the team was first placed here four years ago.

MISS BROOKS WINS GOLF CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5—Miss Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., Saturday captured the Bethellyn Cup golf tournament played over the Huntingdon Valley Country Club course, by defeating Miss Beatrice Gottlieb of Los Angeles, Calif., in the final round, 3 and 2.

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FRENCH ACCORD ASSURES DATE OF ARMS TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

with the post of Foreign Minister; but it might have been made compatible had the Foreign Minister left some of his routine duties to a lieutenant. It is, paradoxically enough, even less compatible with the status of a politician who is out of office, but who as leader of his party must prepare for strenuous parliamentary days and possibly general elections.

Whatever decision is reached, there should be real and responsible organization of the disarmament conference. The world cannot afford haphazard debates. An excellent preliminary to the conference would be an accord on an armaments truce such as was proposed by Signor Dino Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Italy, Germany, the United States and England cordially support an all-round suspension.

Security Issue Vital

The French Government and the French press are laying some stress on the need for further measures of security as a condition of disarmament. This raises a diifficult question. There are already various presumptions of security. On the Continent it might properly be thought that France is supreme. It has the largest army and the largest navy. It has a number of allies such as Poland, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania. It is financially strong and can bring pressure on smaller nations. Apart from these material advantages, it is guaranteed by the Locarno pact, which is specific, and by the admittedly more vague promises of the League Covenant. In addition there is the general pledge to renounce war contained in the Kellogg pact.

It seems strange that France, of all nations, should be concerned with its security. Yet it is true that there are immense changes pending in Europe, and the whole situation may one day be altered. Besides, France is concerned with its eastern associates. If its own frontiers are safe, the frontiers of Poland and Roumania and other countries are undoubtedly challenged. Therefore France, before it will consent further to lay down its arms, asks for international assurances that other nations will combine against a hypothetical aggressor.

It is hard to give such a pledge, but it is surely advisable to explore the possibilities of "implementing" the Kellogg pact by a consultative pact. The knowledge that the signatories of the Kellogg Pact would automatically come together to prevent or to suppress violence would probably be decisive. At any rate that sort of neutrality which would consist in lending aid and comfort to an aggressor would be definitely ruled out, as indeed it is by implication in the Kellogg pact.

Here is perhaps the greatest stumblingblock to the success of the disarmament conference. It would be foolish merely to ignore the French viewpoint, for France counts greatly in the councils of Europe, and if not satisfied could hold up disarmament. Therefore, before February, this preliminary problem should be seriously considered and if possible solved.

Waterways Group Convenes in Boston

Delegates from all Atlantic seaboard states of this country registered at the Hotel Statler in Boston today for the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, which continues through Friday. About 155 delegates arrived from Philadelphia on the steamer Dorchester, and about 200 from New York on the steamship New York.

Mr. Harry A. Mackey, Mayor of Philadelphia, who came to Boston on the Dorchester in order to attend meetings of the delegates aboard ship, immediately upon arrival went to the East Boston Airport and flew back home by way of New York.

Mayor Mackey returned by plane in order to pitch the first ball in the World Series to be played in Philadelphia and plans to return to Boston by air tonight to attend all sessions of the convention.

Mr. Cornelius F. Burns, Mayor of Troy, N. Y., and Mr. J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, president of the association, visited Mayor James M. Curley at City Hall today. The first business sessions of the convention will be held tomorrow, but tonight a get-together meeting will be held, at which three speeches will be delivered pertinent to waterways.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

A new name appears upon the list of Boston exhibitors—Joseph Tepper. A large, comprehensive display of his pictures may be seen at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square.

In subject, Mr. Tepper shows a varied interest. Portraiture occupies most of his attention. However, he turns to still-life and landscape for refreshment and the liberation of personal sentiment. People of note have posed for him and he has responded definitely to their personal distinction. Numbered among his sitters are Henrietta Szold, Dr. do Sola Pool, Dr. S. Neuman. Mr. Tepper shows his most powerful traits when he depicts their faces, catching in the shape of a nose, or the turn of an eyelid, some unmistakably animating characteristic.

The portraits, some of them at least, take a fantastic turn, and the painter resorts to a poetic note, or to exuberant color and textures, to add the pictorial note to sheer bodily imagery. Sometimes there is even a theatrical turn to strengthen interest in the subject, as, for example, in the portrait of Mrs. Edward Shaffer-Straus.

In depiction of the outdoors, Mr. Tepper shows a number of tendencies. Sometimes he stresses the purely scenic element in a general, stylized pattern; at other times he paints fairly literally, with attention to details. In tropical scenes in Palestine, rich verdant foliage freshens sun-baked, yellow stucco houses. He seems to enjoy the zigzag patterns made by the continuing lines of the tile roofs. Quarries, the desert, David's Citadel, Palestinian dwellings count among his subjects. He seems to be attracted to them chiefly when they are in the play of warm sunlight. In every instance, he tries to catch the subject at its most exuberant moment and to translate it in terms of generously applied paint. When he works, however, in thinner impasto, the result is more subtle and gracious. Observe, for example, the portrait of an Abyssinian, or, in fact, any of the smaller portrait studies. D. A.

FLIERS CROSS PACIFIC FROM JAPAN TO U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan-to-Dallas flight, but learned that Col. Easterwood had declared them ineligible.

The fliers are the only men ever to cross the Pacific in an airplane without an intermediate stop. The dirigible Graf Zeppelin crossed from Tokyo to Los Angeles in 1929 without a stop and several planes have crossed it in two or more hops.

Leaving Japan as violators of the law and after having been fined heavily for flying over and taking photographs of fortified areas, Pangborn and Herndon made heroes out of themselves in a few hours. A move is under way to erect a monument in Japan commemorating their feat.

Only after a long delay and the intervention of the American Embassy did Pangborn and Herndon receive permission to take their plane from near Tokyo to Samushiro, the only suitable place in Japan for a transoceanic takeoff.

They got into their trouble while flying from Khabarovsk, Siberia, to Tokyo. At Khabarovsk they had abandoned an attempt to break the Post-Gatty speed flight record around the world. Having flown from New York and across the Atlantic and across Europe and Asia, Pangborn and Herndon found they could not break the record and decided in favor of a non-stop transpacific flight instead.

Massachusetts Dry Leaders to Meet

A state-wide conference of Massachusetts dry leaders to discuss temperance education has been called by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to meet in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Oct. 16, according to an announcement made by Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the league.

Plans and a program for 1932 will be adopted at the conference, at which leading educators will report the effects of prohibition on schools of the nation. They will also outline what is being done in schools and Sunday schools to revive teaching on the detrimental effects of alcohol.

Mr. Ben Spence, former correspondent of the Toronto Star, and Mr. Ernest H. Cherrington, secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, will speak. An afternoon round table will be held to discuss what the school, church and Sunday school can do to give young people facts regarding the nature and effects of alcohol, in accordance with the league's "Massachusetts Plan" of temperance education.

HAPPY END SEEN IN WHARF DISPUTE

Possibilities of adjustment of the differences between the union longshoremen and the steamship interests at Boston were brighter today than at any time since the question of a new working agreement for the year starting Oct. 1 came up for discussion, it is reported. After a three-hour conference, Mr. Charles E. Ware Jr., of the Boston Port Authority, announced that a most friendly attitude was taken throughout the conference. The meeting adjourned early this afternoon to reconvene later. Mr. Ware said the prospects of a settlement at this afternoon's session were considered bright.

Union men were working at all piers today and the strike breakers employed by the Luckenbach Line at Commonwealth Pier were working on that company's vessels.

A truce arranged through Gov. Joseph B. Ely whereby the men would continue working while negotiations were under way ends tomorrow night. Office workers, clerks and executives of the Cunard Line became laborers for a day at the East Boston docks yesterday and handled all cargo on the Caledonia and the Transylvania. The Baltic, arriving at Commonwealth Pier last evening, took its Boston cargo to New York for discharge.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably light showers in the north portion tonight; somewhat cooler Tuesday except in extreme southeast portions.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; possibly light showers in north portion tonight; slightly cooler Tuesday and in north portions tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight and Tuesday; possibly light showers in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; somewhat cooler in the interior tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair weather, except for showers about Tuesday and rains about Friday; temperatures normal or above, except colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	76	Montreal	66	76
Bismarck ...	46	64	Nantucket ...	62	72
Boston	62	80	New Orleans.	74	80
Buffalo	64	78	New York ...	62	76
Calgary	40	..	Norfolk, Va..	66	84
Charleston ..	74	80	North Platte.	54	82
Chicago	66	80	Philadelphia.	62	84
Cincinnati ..	66	84	Phoenix,Ariz.	68	96
Denver	52	76	Pittsburgh ..	64	82
Eastport, Me.	56	58	Portland, Me.	58	70
Hatteras	74	78	Raleigh	68	82
Helena,Mont.	50	64	St. Louis ...	70	86
Honolulu,T.H.	..	82	St. Paul	46	74
7 p.m. Oct.4	78	..	Salt Lake City	62	74
Huron, S. D.	44	70	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville.	72	78	SantaFe,N.M.	46	68
Kansas City.	70	86	Seattle	52	54
Key West ...	80	86	Tampa	74	84
Los Angeles .	62	80	Washington .	66	86
Memphis	72	84	Wichita,Kan.	70	90
Miami, Fla. .	78	84	Williston,N.D.	48	64

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 5.
B—Maximum Oct. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:11 p. m., Tuesday 6:02 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 7.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

NOT MUCH LEFT EXTERNALLY OF ANCIENT KOREA

(Continued from Page 1)

trains are neither so comfortable nor so swift as our own. Of course they are not. Neither are Japanese hotels as comfortable, Japanese newspapers as enterprising, Japanese stores as comprehensive, or Japanese theaters as amusing, though in all these cases private enterprise controls the business.

The Japanese railways fall short of ours in certain essential qualities not because they are government-operated but because they are Japanese and nicely adjusted to Japanese ideas of comfort and convenience. They are, however, so far in advance of any other Oriental roads that no comparison is possible.

Keijo, to which one comes from Japan by a night ferry across the strait at Shimonoseki, and a short run by rail, used to be a highly picturesque city. It is that no longer—it is only clean, orderly and reasonably prosperous—qualities two of which at least seldom comport with picturesqueness. It was once a walled town, but the Japanese tore down the walls, utilizing for business and residences the ground they had covered. Only four of the principal gates remain to show the massiveness of the old circumscribing barriers.

The streets were narrow; the principal ones have been widened until they make the town resemble one of our broadly planned prairie cities.

Public Buildings of High Type

Public buildings of a high type of architecture are scattered with a generous hand about the town, so that a drive from one to the other reminds one of our own "City of Magnificent Distances"—Washington.

The main thoroughfares are bordered on either side by low shops, usually with tile roofs and façades so western that nothing except the bizarre goods in the windows and the garish Oriental signs distinguish them from an American small town Main Street.

But climb to the top of one of the high buildings—the Electric with its eight stories tops the town—and you get a different impression. Back of the orderly rows of small tiled-topped shops, the interior of the blocks is covered with closely packed dwellings with the typical Korean grass roofs. The town has a checkerboard aspect, with its large squares wholly thus occupied. It gives a typical illustration to the new Japanese custom of putting in the background the evidence of the old and passing social forms, and thrusting to the front the modern and western. To get any real idea of ancient Seoul you must drive far out into the suburbs, to the palace of the late King or to one of the temples. There, indeed, one finds the ancient architecture and landscaping religiously preserved by the Japanese, whose well-developed art sense leads them to revere and to protect as national monuments such relics of an ancient era.

Old Order Must Go

But where the merely picturesque comes into rivalry with the business methods of the twentieth century, the picturesque is remorselessly sacrificed.

A book called "Grass Roofs" is being widely read just now by people interested in ancient Korean culture. It does for the life of the humbler village folks of that country very much what Mr. Henry E. Burroughs's book "A Tale of a Vanished Land" does for Russia, and Pearl Buck's "Good Earth" for China. The Korean author, when he turned away from the reverency of his people for poets and poetry, gave much attention to the alleged harshness of Japanese police methods in Korea and to the sorrow of the Koreans over the blotting out of their nationality.

At a luncheon attended by a group of representative Japanese I was able to secure the reaction of the people of that nationality to these Korean criticisms. The Korean viewpoint was not for the moment available:

"Under Japanese rule," my informant said, "Korea has steadily improved in its trade, in its development of material resources, in its order and in the education of its people. Its export trade, which in 1912 amounted to 15,369,000 yen, mounted in 1929 to 345,664,000; its imports rose from 67,115,000 to 423,093,000 yen. In each instance Japan furnished 70 per cent of the imports and took 90 per cent of the exports, the United States coming next.

"In domestic trade Japan has stimulated manufactures, and, of course, greatly extended the market for minerals, both coal and iron. One of the chief services the Japanese Government is rendering the people of Chosen is one the fruits of which will not be apparent for scores of years. Unlike the Japanese, the Koreans have never conserved their forests, with the result that their hillsides are being swept clean of fertile topsoil and floods are common.

Planting Millions of Trees

"Japan is reforesting the whole country, planting trees by the million at state expense, encouraging municipalities and provinces to do the same, and doing everything possible to inculcate in the people a love of trees and a recognition of the necessity of restoring the forests which have been sacrificed by past generations.

"As to education, we aim to give the Korean children the same education as that furnished to Japanese youth. As you know, the percentage of illiteracy in Japan is barely 5 per cent. We aim in time to parallel this record in Korea."

"Is there any considerable agitation in Chosen today for independence?"

"I don't think so—perhaps among a few of the older people. The young people who are discontented usually preach Communism rather than mere independence. But I think that only a passing phase."

"You have in Chosen much the same problem that the United States faces in the Philippines. Would you permit leaders to agitate for independence, and to build up a political party with that end in view?"

"No, but the cases are dissimilar. The Jones amendment promised the Filipinos independence at some indeterminate time. Their agitation is merely to fix the time when it shall be granted. We have made no such promise to the people of Chosen. Their country is as much a part of Japan as Hawaii is part of the United States.

"Agitation for independence is like your own secession movement in 1861. We suppress it before it has reached the proportions of a civil war."

"I am told your police are not over gentle in methods of suppression and that torture is not unknown in the treatment of possible informers?"

My informant smiled and shrugged his shoulders. Being a Japanese, and therefore polite, he did not counter with a reference to what the Wickersham committee reported regarding torture by the American police.

Careless Driving, Main Mishap Cause

Although fatalities on Massachusetts highways continued on the decline last week as compared with 1930 figures, the causes for them were found by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, to be substantially the same as they always have been—flagrant carelessness.

In sounding his warnings for the week, the result of 14 fatalities, the registrar pointed to overspeeding, intoxication, and the cutting out of line at dangerous locations as the predominating causes of the week's mishaps.

One driver turned a corner so fast that an occupant of the car, was thrown out and fataly injured, the registrar noted in his comments on careless operation. He stressed the importance of using excessive care in approaching children as a result of six more child fatalities. This week's reduction of nine fatalities as compared with the corresponding period of last year was gratifying to the registrar.

With the approval of the registrar, the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety will extend its campaign against the eight predominating causes of accidents through the months of October and November. The police have been asked to give especial attention to cars being operated with defective brakes.

Statistics gathered by the committee show only 1603 accidents in the second four months as compared to 3303 for the first four months of the year, while the time of operation of cars jumped from about 12,500,000 hours to more than 24,500,000 hours.

New England Gets 98-Mile 'Gas' Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5—Oil field methods of transportation will be introduced into New England, with the completion of a 98-mile pipe line for gasoline from this port to Springfield and Worcester, Mass., work on which was started today. The line, which is to be built for the Magnolia Petroleum Company of Dallas, Texas, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, will form a Y at Douglas, Mass., with two branch lines to the big Massachusetts cities. The six-inch pipe, due to be ready for use in December, will transport all the gasoline now delivered to these points in tankcars and trucks.

The project will mean work for 150 men. Three gangs will start laying pipe from East Providence, Worcester, and Springfield. The right of way passes into Massachusetts a few miles from the beginning of the line, then into Rhode Island again and back into Massachusetts at a northern point. Pumping stations along the line will be built to accelerate the flow.

Expert pipe line builders from the Texas and Oklahoma fields will be brought here to act in a consulting capacity. Mr. W. A. Sniffens, engineer for the Magnolia Petroleum Company, will direct the project. The Mitchell-Stewart Construction Company of Philadelphia has the contract for the pipe laying.

Secret Passage Unearthed in France

Discovery of a secret passage leading from Cluny Abbey, in France, to a neighboring castle, and also of the sarcophagus of Abbot St. Hugh, the first builder of the church, is announced by Prof. K. J. Conant, Harvard School of Architecture, who has just returned from excavating at Cluny.

During the early nineteenth century, the French Government destroyed most of the then remaining buildings, raising the level of the ground with broken stone. Below this level, the excavators found the walls and foundations well preserved and were able to unearth a large number of fragments of sculpture and paintings and to take numerous photographs. Study of these finds, says Professor Conant, will be of great importance to architecture and to the history of medieval art.

The passage found, which is believed to have served as a secret communication with the abbey's castle at Lourdon, three miles away, was about two feet wide and six feet high. It is impossible, Professor Conant states, to verify this at present, but the investigations have a fascinating background of legendary buried treasure and subterranean chapels. Professor Conant expects to continue his work at the abbey next March.

HOOVER AND PARTY GO TO BALL GAME

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Attracted by a World Series baseball game, the President and Mrs. Hoover and three guests left the capital by special train today for Philadelphia. With the President went Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Adams, and Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

The presidential party, after lunching en route, arrived in North Philadelphia a few minutes before game time, and motored to the American League ball park.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:15 Instrumental group.
6:00 "Cap'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Sports announcement; news.
6:44 Temperature and barometer readings.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 Talk series.
7:30 NBC, Miss Lee Morse, songs.
7:45 Bonfiglio Alberini, baritone.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Major Andre."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Mr. Harvey S. Firestone Jr. guest speaker; Gladys Rice, soprano; James Belton, tenor; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra; Lewis James, tenor; male quartet.
10:00 NBC, Magazine sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simonis Guardsmen: soloists; Kogen orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Cab Calloway and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 NBC, Billie Dauscha, crooner.
5:30 Agricultural markets; talk.
5:40 "Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:55 Success Reporter.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:03 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 WBZ Rocket Club.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "October Safety Drive," Morgan T. Ryan, registrar.
8:00 "The First Alarm."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days: "Mrs. Jim of Jupiter Mine."
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominos; popular orchestra; Jacob Zayde, violinist.
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, Pianos; strings; novelty orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch: "Literature with a Capital 'L'."
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
12:45 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:05 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameos": Edward Jardon, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 Varieties: Fred Hoey, speaker; tenor; orchestra.
6:15 "The World's Business," Hugh Butler, for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 Miss Lee Lamay, "Baritonette."
6:45 Close Friends Club with "Bob" Emery; "Mary, Alice and George."
7:00 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Lin[illegible] Orchestra; Irene Franklin, guest soloist; Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet.
7:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy sketch.
9:00 CBS, Pompein Dance Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": Thelma Kessler, soprano; Smollen Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombard's Royal Canadians.
10:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
11:05 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Stanley Schultz.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bobby Meeker and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne": Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, DeWitt Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:45 CBS, Candy Quartet Hour: Brooks and Ross, vocal duo; popular orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 Political talk.
6:40 Musical Interlude.
6:45 News flashes.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 George Mahoney, one-man band.
7:30 Political talk.
7:45 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
8:00 The Ossipers.
8:15 The Music Masters.
8:30 Ford Hall Forum: "The Personality of Gandhi."
8:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 News; organ recital.
10:00 Le Paradi's Band, Joe Smith, director.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 CBS, "Street Singer": voice and accordion.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Biltmore Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Fred Gilbert and his guitar.
6:00 Cherry & Webb Melodies.
6:15 Harig Mitrhmakers.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, Tom Waring's Troubadours.
9:45 a. m.—NBC, Our Daily Food.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:45 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Hugo Mariani's Serenaders.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, World Series baseball, from Philadelphia.
3:40 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:20 p. m.—Concert orchestra.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Paramount organ.
10:00 a. m.—Mason and Hamlin Concert.
10:45 a. m.—NBC, Mystery Chef.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Through the Looking Glass.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:15 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, The Syncopators.
4:15 p. m.—National affairs.
4:45 p. m.—The Serenaders.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Organ; news.
7:30 a. m.—Morning Watch.
7:45 a. m.—Boston Information Service.
8:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Face the World.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Stanley Smith and Bernice Claire.
12:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, World Series baseball, Ted Husing, reporter.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, The Three Doctors.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Four Clubmen Quartet.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Phil Fisher's Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; shopping talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.
1:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop talks; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

Motion Pictures

"Der Hampelmann"

Fine Arts Theater—"Der Hampelmann," farce-comedy from the German operetta by Gustave Beer and Fritz Sunder; music by Robert Stolz; direction, E. W. Emo. A Tobis production.

It all depends on what you want to do with your hour and a half. If you can spare that much time for entertainment, or are in need of relaxation, "Der Hampelmann" is worth the time and admission fee spent. If you are in search of philosophizing on the deep things of life, or a study in social science, better resort to a book.

In other words, "Der Hampelmann" is not drama. It is a farce-comedy of two dimensions—the element of depth being entirely missing, naturally enough. A strong fairy-tale constituent largely makes up for this, as when a young man disguised as a life-size puppet, who actually could fool no one, not even a child or a person of such acute infantilism as the Frau Eickmeyer, succeeds in satisfactorily fooling everybody. But why not wink an indulgent eye and let one's self go in the enjoyment of farcical doings that have no other object than to amuse? We condone the absurd conventions of opera, or the more delightful but no less incongruous ways of fairy lore, and here is a combination of both.

Max Hansen strikes a happy note of playful diablerie in his portrayal of the engaging young baron who lacks funds if not imagination. Lien Deyers, looking more fraulein- than fräu-ish, is a pretty and almost pathetically childish Frau Eickmeyer. No woman old enough to assume the responsibilities of marriage (except perhaps the child-wife Dora) could be so hopelessly anserine. How much actress she may be is not discernible in this picture. Szoke Szakall, the slightest bit like an older and more corpulent Emil Jannings, is really the actor par excellence of this cast.

The photography is of the usual German superiority. There is the picturesque use of glimpsed objects, so common to continental cinema, in this case missing real symbolism since there is little thought or emotion to be expressed.

The incidental music by the composer of "Zwei Herzen im Drei-Viertel Takt," has not the lilt or fullness of the score of that popular and more melodious production. Is art paling before commerce in the Tobis ménage? Sometimes a tinge of the commonplace threatens to assert itself. And it would be more interesting if the Fine Arts Theater were not to confine itself too thoroughly to Tobis output. There must be other European masterpieces than theirs available.

A fifteen-minute travelette displays some of Australia's more outstanding charms, including the kangaroo and its notable hop in action. Since this is a country seldom on the certified travel lecturer's map, it becomes a novel subject. M. L.

RAILROAD REVISES TRAIN WARNINGS

The clang of the engine's bell will be the first warning motorists will receive when a locomotive of the Boston & Maine approaches a grade crossing, it is announced by the railroad. The regular "two long and two short," whistle blasts will follow in time to finish the signal at the crossing.

This change supersedes an announcement which called for whistling 1320 feet from the crossing, and continuing until over the grade. Objections raised by persons living near the crossings prompted the modification of the recent whistling practice. The new ruling conforms with the law in Massachusetts, and at the same time gives notice to approaching motorists.

BUST OF WASHINGTON FOR GOVERNOR ELY

A Houdon bust of George Washington is to be presented to Gov. Joseph B. Ely when he inaugurates on Oct. 13 the Massachusetts celebration of the Washington Bicentennial. The presentation will be made by Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R.), from Massachusetts. Governor Ely, in inaugurating the campaign, which will officially open Feb. 22, 1932, will tell of the part to be played by school children in the celebration.

At the same time it has been announced in Hartford, Conn., that wide participation is expected from civic, patriotic and racial groups in the Washington Bicentennial in that city. Washington's associations at Hartford, with Jonathan Trumbull and other Connecticut men and interests will be the basis of the observance.

NORFOLK HOUSE REOPENS

Norfolk House Center in Roxbury opened its autumn season today with registration for clubs and education departments. Adult classes in activities including dressmaking, dramatics and music are offered, as well as junior classes in such subjects as carpentry, sewing and housekeeping. Recreation groups are to be organized, with special attention being given to girls' activities.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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NEW YORK CITY, Greenwich Village—Duplex garden apartment, 4 large rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, grand piano, radio, Electrolux. Phone Watkins 9-8437.

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(View from rear garden)

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Antique Society Gets Realty Gifts

A gift of two important real estate properties to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities is announced by the trustees of the society at Boston.

From Dr. Theodore J. Eastman the trustees have taken title to the Captain Jewett mansion in the center of the village of South Berwick, Maine. With the house goes an income on $20,000 to be used for upkeep and care of the grounds.

The mansion was once the home of Sarah Orne Jewett, the author. It was built in 1774, with spacious gardens at the rear and sides. Two large barns close by offer possibilities for a "barn museum."

The second gift made public by the trustees is the quaint structure known as the "Squash House," on Elm Street, Marblehead. It was deeded to the society by the heirs of Miss Anne Hamilton Barnes. The donors are Mrs. Jewett B. Newton, Mrs. Forde A. Todd, Mrs. Emile C. Geyelin, Mrs. H. Gates Lloyd Jr., and Mr. John Hampton Barnes Jr.

It is not known when the house was built, but during the 18th and the first part of the 19th century it was used for storing fish when that industry loomed large in Marblehead. It was, as it is today, one of the many buildings scattered throughout Marblehead that gave the old-fashioned town its picturesque dignity and beauty.

MOTOR FATALITIES DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5—The year 1930 showed a 10 per cent decrease over 1929 in the number of automobile fatalities in the State of Connecticut, according to a report just issued by Mr. Richard Shelton Kirby, associate professor, department of civil engineering, Yale University.

Listen to the
Musical Dominos
tonight
WJZ and WBZ
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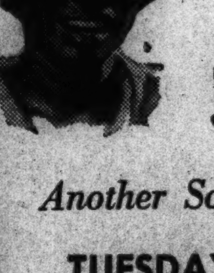

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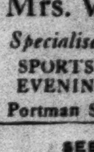

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Mammoth
(Elephas primigenius)

Where: Originated in central Europe in glacial and post-glacial times, when the North Sea was forested land; spread to Asia and finally to North America (over the then existing land connection with Alaska) and inhabited Alaska, the western half of Canada, all of the United States and down to Mexico as far as Mexico City.

Distinguishing Features: Often called the "woolly elephant," the mammoth was about 12 feet in height at the shoulder, with the tusks, from 8 to 10 feet in length, weighing about 200 pounds. In general form it resembled the modern Indian elephant, though the bony sheaths supporting the tusks were more prolonged and the tusks themselves curved both outward and upward. The main difference from any modern elephant came in the hair, which was a dense, woolly underfur for use in the cold climates, and an outer raincoat of long, coarse hair resembling bristles.

The mammoth was not as large as the name would signify. When the Tartars first used the word they intended to convey the idea that the mammoth was a *mamma* or earth burrower, since they discovered its remains beneath the ground. These early Chinese thought it to be a giant mole because of its affinity with the ground.

From the dawn of history, the tusks of these elephants have been used for fossil ivory. It was known to the Greeks and used by them for various purposes. The "Licorne" sent as a present by Haroun-al-Raschid to Charlemagne is believed to have been a mammoth's tusk. The early Russians used it as an article of trade with the Arabians.

In Siberia several frozen mammoths have been found, the first by an Englishman named Adams about 1840. Through these discoveries the world has been able to glean its knowledge of the hairy monster, 30,000 years after being stored in nature's refrigerator.

The cause of their disappearance is not known, but the abundance of fossil remains indicates that at one time they must have been abundant. Many zoologists and palæontologists believe the disappearance of their feeding grounds in northern Europe and Asia to have been the main reason, and archæologists have found drawings and indications to the effect that the survivors were hunted in great numbers by prehistoric man and driven into inclosures or trapped in pitfalls. It is quite probable, that this waning species was conclusively terminated by man.

A Word a Day

Succor

This word, which may often be encountered as "succour," is pronounced *suk'-er* with *u* as in *up*, *e* as in *maker*.

The word is commonly defined as "to relieve, assist," but it conveys far more—literally "to run to the aid of." In this we are born out by the derivation from the Latin *sub*, usually "under," but in this case, "up to," and *currere*, "to run."

The old proverb has it that he gives twice who gives quickly; and certainly the one in trouble is greatly relieved by one who runs to his aid—one who succors him.

Example: " . . . I have heard thee in a time accepted, and in the day of salvation have I succoured thee. . . . " (II Cor. 6:2.)

Notes and Queries

Shunem—*Shoo'-nem* with *oo* as in *food*, *e* as in *net*.

Gehazi—*Ge-hay'-zi* with *e* as in *descend*, long *a* and *i*.

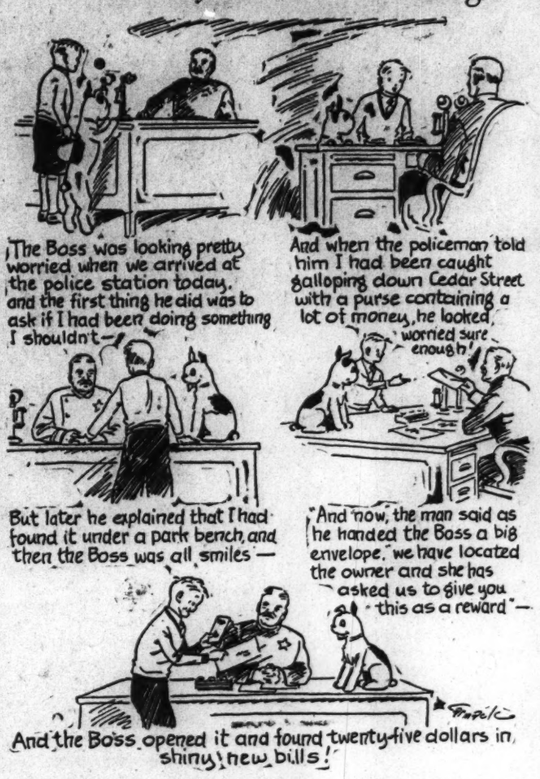
Eternal—Much has been said in this column about the "quick-long" first *e*; it appears, however, that it is time to remind careful speakers that the last vowel is an *a* and not *u*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

MEN are disturbed not by things themselves, but by their opinions or thoughts concerning those things.—EPICTETUS.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Do You Know That—

One cubic foot of ice weighs approximately 57 pounds?

The new $1,000,000 certificate will be about four times the size of the dollar bill?

The first weather records in America were kept by the Rev. Johann Cambanius, who made daily notes on the weather for the years 1644 and 1645?

Losantiville was the former name of Cincinnati?

A compulsory spring cleaning law of 1852 requires every proprietor in Paris to repaint and repair his house every 10 years, and this job is done in two districts of the city each year?

American investments in Canada total more than $3,600,000,000?

Worth Knowing

A WHITE HORSE ON THE HILLS IN WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND IS 180 FEET LONG, THE FIGURE WAS MADE BY REMOVING THE EARTH TO SHOW THE WHITE CHALKY SUB-SOIL BENEATH. IT IS SUPPOSED TO COMMEMORATE A VICTORY OF ALFRED THE GREAT OVER INVADING DANES IN 879.

What They Say

His True Status

"The time has come to paint the gunman criminal as he is—weak, cowardly, vicious—a thing to be despised by every right-thinking man and woman."—*Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Hits the Consumer

"There are too many middle profits between producer and consumer."—*Gov. Gifford Pinchot.*

Shrewder Flying Required

"Only 2 per cent of airplane accidents are the result of mechanical faults."—*Capt. Frank Hawks.*

Much of the Latter

"It only takes intelligence, courage and good will to make a prosperous world."—*Owen D. Young.*

The Final Solution

"Fundamentally, the solution of the world crisis boils down to the question of getting the unemployed to work again."—*Edward A. Filene, merchant.*

Golf-O-Grams

No. 13
(Published Sept. 21)
Winners:
HELEN and FRANK JORDAN, St. Albans, L. I.
MRS. H. LAMBERT, Elmhurst, N. Y.
LOUISE S. SNODGRASS, Fort Worth, Texas.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	ABCEINT	2	Cabinet	1
2.	AGHHHINUST	3	Shin Haught Haugh Hints High Haunts	2
3.	ABFIELTROP	2	Profitable	1
4.	EOUNNNTTT	3	Untent Ton Nonent Tut Untent Not	3
5.	AEEEEEMMMTTT	3	Mete Meet Meat	3
6.	ANENINPKD	3	Ann Pinked Napkin Den Napkin End	3
7.	CCOOONNLE	2	Colon Cone	2
8.	HNTEOKACR	3	Hacker Not Krone Chat Honk Crate	3
9.	CEEEEGHRNS	2	Green Cheese	2
		23		17

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reflection

A San Luis Obispo, Calif. WOMAN, who is a great lover of flowers, was moving with her family to a new neighborhood. The yard and parking of the new location afforded a splendid opportunity to have the flowers and lawn she so lovingly desired. But the neighbors informed her that because of the vandalism practiced by the boys of the neighborhood it would be very difficult to maintain a flower garden in the yard and just about impossible to keep a lawn or flowers growing in the parking.

This woman refused to accept this condition of affairs as something she would have to endure, so accordingly she invited to her home 20 of the most unpromising-looking boys she could find in the neighborhood. In this get-together meeting with the boys, she told them of her love for beautiful flowers and her desire to have an attractive garden and lawn, which they and all others in the town might share with her. She needed their help to keep it in order and protect it. She impressed upon them her desire to be their friend and asked for their friendship in return.

Not only their friendship did she get, but their help and coöperation in protecting her yard and parking from any marauders. These 20 boys constituted themselves a small army to be always ready to guard her premises. The garden became a thing of beauty and a joy to all who passed that way. The understanding heart of a mother comprehended that friendship would be reflected in friendship.

The English Policeman

London

ON A warm day in September the writer witnessed a loving act in the throes of a busy life.

At one of the entrances to Hyde Park a policeman stood on "point duty," directing traffic from four cross roads. In a moment a tiny young sparrow fluttered round the policeman's feet.

He held his hands up to stop all traffic and stooped down and gently caught the young bird in his hand and, with the quiet dignity that is so often characteristic of the British policeman, stepped to the sidewalk and quietly placed the little bird behind some railings on the grass beyond any possibility of harm.

A Correction

THE following correctly quoted excerpt from Whittier's "Snow-Bound" was inadvertently ascribed to Longfellow on this page recently:

Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress-trees!
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own!

Brevities

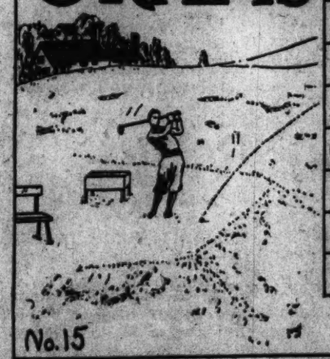
Arkansas Gazette: Is Mr. Ford insisting on all his employees having real gardens, or would he compromise on a window-box on the running-board?

Washington Star: A perplexing paradox has evidently caught G. Bernard Shaw. The more he talks about socialism, the more money he makes to identify him with capitalism.

Richmond Register: Education is presumed to equip the student so he can go out in the world and make more money than the educator who educated him.

Manchester Union: The Empress Eugenie hat craze has started a pronunciation discussion. The state department favors "Uh-gen-ee," the navy department insists on "Ur-jen-ie," a French expert prefers "U-jan-ie" and a dictionary favors "U-jen-is." But the discussion needn't perplex you. Just go into a millinery store and ask for "One of those hats." You'll get it.

GOLF-O-GRAMS



Hole	LETTERS	PAR	WORD(S)
1	AEEMNSTTT	2	
2	YOYAMUNWI	3	
3	AEOMNLPS	2	
4	EEIINNSTLOG	3	
5	AANRRIYYGTT	3	
6	ELELREPDIA	2	
7	EEIBTMNO	3	
8	BBCCDEEESU	2	
9	LILILILTTTS	3	

No. 15 — 23 — Score ___

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke. For example, on hole 1, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words STEM and TEN you would have AT left over—three strokes. Forming the two words MEANT and TEST gives you the hole in par. STATEMENT, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name Oct. 19. Entries to be considered must be received by Oct. 16.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "par" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover and the Debts

MR. ALBERT H. WIGGIN, chairman of the committee of bankers which analyzed the financial condition of Germany for the Bank for International Settlements, has returned to the United States with a reiterated statement in favor of "lower reparations, lower interallied debts, lower tariffs and rapprochement between France and Germany." Mr. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has declared for revision of foreign debts. Various commentators have remarked that the Hoover moratorium raises pointedly the question whether the payments suspended must not be scaled down next year.

These and other discussions arouse an inquiry as to why President Hoover continues adamant toward any official expression which would encourage expectation abroad that the United States is willing to consider debt revision. Some may even feel that his silence on this subject is a hindrance to world economic recovery or to the progress of disarmament.

There are, however, several considerations which help to explain the presidential reticence. One is that even the one-year moratorium plan has yet to go to Congress for approval and Mr. Hoover may reasonably wish not to complicate the debate. Another is that the Treasury deficit and prospect of tax increases make it awkward to renounce income.

But more compelling is the well-known fact that many senators would not vote to ratify a debt reduction pact while European nations continue to spend for armaments many times the amount of their debt or reparation payments. Little relief would come from remitting obligations if the money merely went into cruisers, guns and bombing planes. Before America can know whether improvement would result from reducing debts it must know whether Europe is in a mood to reduce arms. And this, though the truce just approved at Geneva is mildly hopeful, probably cannot be known adequately until the Disarmament Conference is held in February.

Mr. Hoover in his address to the International Chamber of Commerce last May and in his moratorium announcement gave occasion to believe that he will not be averse to a consideration of debt adjustments when arms limitation is achieved. To say more would be almost, in former President Coolidge's phrase, to propose that America should pay Europe to disarm.

But if the prospect of a lightening of intergovernmental debt burdens would encourage any nations in Europe to lead out more confidently or to make bolder concessions in lightening the burden of arms, they can be reasonably sure that President Hoover is too sincere a worker for peace to withhold finally that inducement or reward. And if financial readjustments will smooth the road to economic recovery he is too much in earnest on that score not to be likely to make some move as soon as it is clear that the effect will not be to clutter the road with bayonets.

Constitution-Making for Villagers

THE Indian Round Table Conference now at work in London claims to be representative of all interests, British and Indian. This is true, so far as organized political, religious, and commercial groups are concerned; but in giving form to a policy that will influence more than 350,000,000 people the conference must also give thought to the village of Dhakko, near Delhi, the town of Gujranwala, in the Punjab, and those other 500,000 hamlets and tiny communities which go to make up the real India of today.

None of the political groups from India now represented at the Round Table can really claim to have a mandate from the peasants of India. Millions of inhabitants in these small villages and towns which dot the country know nothing of the project of constitution-making now proceeding at St. James's Palace; nor can it be said that they have much interest in the form of government under which they will live, except in so far as it will represent justice for them and quiet living for their families.

Yet, these unrepresented villagers constitute 90 per cent of the population of India, and any constitution which is drafted for that country must have its fundamental factors based in their interests. These peasants are concerned solely with the march of the seasons, the coming of the rains, the sowing and harvesting of their crops, and the maintenance of their traditional customs and culture in their primitive forms. Simple and unlettered, they ask no more than to be able to live in peace with their neighbors, have sufficient wherewith to clothe and feed themselves and those dependent on them, and be left to live their lives in the immemorial way of India.

Indian politicians who claim to speak for these silent millions are assuming a commission with which they have never been charged. Without doubt the bulk of these political leaders have the deepest concern for the future welfare of their own people—a welfare which the British Government has made peculiarly its own obligation for more than a century and a half. But nevertheless the fact remains that the peasantry of the country is politically silent and is represented only in a general way by the delegates now in London.

It is therefore imperative that the Round Table delegates should remember the millions in the background.

Hudson Bay Route Is Ready

CHURCHILL in western Canada is now actually if not officially on the transportation map of the world, and the Seven Seas are richer by one more port. On September 18 the Farnsworth, chartered by the Canadian Government and laden with 277,000 bushels of No. 2 Northern wheat, property of the Co-operative Wheat Pool, drew out from the new wharf and turned its prow toward London. A few days thereafter a sister ship, the Warkworth, filled its hold from the elevator and followed. It was a great day for Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, who had traveled north to inspect the loadings, but a far greater for the prairie provinces which had been clamoring for a sea outlet for half a century.

The significance of this historic occasion is not hard to grasp. Until now the products of western Canada reached the British market either by way of the Great Lakes or by the Pacific ports and the Panama Canal. By the latter route the distance from Edmonton to Liverpool is 10,701 miles, but by Hudson Bay it is merely 4574 miles. Or again, the distance from Edmonton to Montreal, that is to seawater, is 2174 miles, but from Edmonton to Churchill it is only 1538 miles.

It would be easier to estimate the saving in time and costs than the effect the new route will have on trade expansion; provided, of course, that the shorter route proves feasible. That is still the question among many who have opposed the scheme. And that is the question that the present Bennett Government is confident of answering satisfactorily through the medium of the Farnsworth and the Warkworth—forerunners of the fleets that must follow their successful venture.

The Government has left as little as possible to chance. Churchill, built on frozen soil, has a natural harbor, but nature has done little to make the way easy out of Hudson Bay to the Atlantic Ocean. After several years of survey by aircraft and marine patrol, aids to navigation have been installed along the route, including wireless stations and air bases at the Hudson Strait. With ice breakers to keep the way open when needed, navigation has been made possible for several months in the summer and autumn. The grain terminals at Churchill have been officially opened, and equipment to handle inward shipping is promised for next year.

In the meantime the 200-years-old fur-trading fort, Prince of Wales, once headquarters of Moses Norton and Samuel Hearne, taken by La Perouse in 1782 and eventually abandoned, finds itself again in the limelight. Success to Churchill!

Doing Something for Mortgages

MANY proposals are being showered on President Hoover to deepen the channels to the funds lying idle in the Federal Reserve System so that they may circulate freely throughout the country. With this object in view, a move seems bound to be made during the next Congress to increase the rediscounting powers of the system.

The line of reasoning starts out by arguing that the slowing down of business is due to the lack of enough money in circulation. Then it points to the immense, and partly idle, reservoir of funds held by the Federal Reserve System. To connect the demand with such a supply is declared the way out of the difficulty.

Circumstances do not make the solution as simple as it sounds. A central bank would be negligent in its basic duty if it did not keep its funds in such a liquid condition that it would be able to meet all conceivable demands upon it for cash. This is the duty of the Federal Reserve System. In keeping with the need for liquidity, admittance to its funds is rigidly circumscribed. The way to get money out of the system is reserved to the banks. In exchange they must present short-term commercial and agricultural collateral. Formerly the maturity date of this paper was limited to three months, but in 1923 a concession was made in favor of six months, and in certain cases, nine months for agricultural paper. If present proposals were approved, the privilege of eligibility would be extended to first-class mortgages, such as those in the class of trustee investments. These generally do not mature for three or five years.

Clearly this would not be sound central banking practice. Banking purists fought the legislation in 1923 giving preferential treatment to special classes of agricultural collateral. But there was ample reason for the invasion of these claims on Federal Reserve funds. The cycle of agricultural sowing and selling of the grown product is much longer than that of a commercial transaction. Farmers therefore require longer credit.

The purists, however, would have a good argument against the admittance of mortgages. These may be trustee investments, but that does not of necessity make them good collateral for a central bank to handle. Moreover, the opening of the Federal Reserve reservoir to mortgages might easily prove an entering wedge for all manner of interests. Bonds would probably come next. And the ultimate development would be a Federal Reserve System in steady but inexorable flight from the ideal of liquidity.

But the need exists that something shall be done to thaw the mortgage situation. It represents a very real problem to the country. The portfolios of the country banks are choked with huge amounts of this paper on which they cannot raise a cent. In this plight they obviously cannot perform the banking functions which the community has the right to expect.

In addition to this need for ameliorative action, mortgages have a case for special treatment. The banks with mortgages on their hands can point for an example of long-term rediscounting to the intermediate credit banks which extend accommodation to special forms of agricultural paper bearing maturity dates running up to three years. "Why not mortgages?" is the reiterated question.

An alternative plan to that for handling them through the Federal Reserve System is to form a privately owned central mortgage bank for this purpose. Already the proposal has been advanced in influential quarters. It need not necessarily exclude the Federal Reserve banks from participation. To a limited extent they might buy the bonds which the bank would float in order to obtain its capital—just as the Bank for International Settlements has bought the bonds issued by the mortgage banks which have recently been set up in Europe.

It would seem to be the wiser course to see what can be done in this direction before any attempt is made to change the powers of a central banking system, the virtue of which must remain its ability quickly to meet demands for cash when they are made upon it.

Railway Merger Agreed Upon

AFTER years of intermittent discussion and disagreement, executives of America's four leading eastern trunk lines finally have reached an accord on the basic plan for grouping all the railroads of the East into a few great systems. There has been no secret as to the fundamental set-up, which will be built around the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate systems; but in the allocation of smaller, albeit important, railways a controversy has been waged for years.

Given a new impetus by the efforts of President Hoover to bring the eastern railroads to an agreement on a consolidation program, the presidents of these lines have sought diligently to reconcile their divergent ambitions, and have finally ironed out the controversial points which represented the aspirations of one or another trunk line to acquire or retain some strategic traffic outlet.

Although the plan comprises only four, rather than five, major eastern lines, there is reason to believe that in the present status of the railroad industry a fifth line of a strength and financial stability comparable to the other four systems could not be assembled, and that the judgment of the rail presidents in recommending only four systems is appropriate.

Although the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its own tentative consolidation, enumerated five systems, there is reason to believe that it will not be too insistent on this score. Reaching an agreement, however, and actually merging the proposed lines are too wholly different steps. Years may intervene before any definite realignment of eastern railroads can occur.

The Perennial Challenger

THE fame of Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton, K. C. V. O., went far afield because of his valiant but fruitless quest for the premier prize of the sailing pastime. His name was a byword for resilient courage and fine sportsmanship far beyond the borders of the British Empire. Repeatedly vanquished, he won greater renown than most victors.

Persons who regarded his vast contributions to the industrial celebrations of the British Empire in the jubilee year of Queen Victoria as something in the nature of a "splurge" were compelled to "haul in their sails" as years went by and the genial Irish baronet continued to uphold the loftiest traditions of Britain in sailing contests. In the last thirty years, Sir Thomas has nailed the blue ensign to the masts of no fewer than five yachts in an able though unsuccessful fleet of Shamrocks.

Aside from his sporting enterprises, generous contributions to public welfare enterprises frequently marked the career of the man who rose from the place of a humble Glasgow grocer's boy to the head of a great mercantile establishment.

The year 1930 loomed brightly in Sir Thomas's long career as an international yachtsman. To be sure, Shamrock V bowed to the defending boat, but the American people would not permit him to go home empty-handed. Entirely through public subscriptions, a cup valued at several thousands of dollars was presented to the Irish baronet. Upon this occasion, Sir Thomas remarked that while he would "try and try again in the hope of lifting the 'America's Cup,'" the trophy presented by the American people "represents something far finer."

The crowning point in Sir Thomas's career came earlier this year when he was elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. It was the first time that a man had risen from such humble circumstances into the circle of those privileged to fly the white ensign at sea. On the strength of his character, Sir Thomas Lipton won a high place in the hearts of people throughout the world.

Editorial Notes

It is interesting to read that, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, the dollar of 1923 will now buy $1.64 worth of goods and that the price of clothing has dropped to 21.8 per cent "below normal." What is normal? At times in the last 15 years a suit that before the war cost about $20 has been selling up to $50. Which is normal? Perhaps we shall be told after a while that the value of the dollar today is abnormally high.

Prohibition enforcement officers are turning over to the United States Forest Service for beneficial uses large quantities of stills, pipes and other paraphernalia of the illicit liquor traffic, confiscated in raids. Commenting on this, a Forest Service bulletin says, "Many cans which once carried fire water to booze fighters now carry the national drink to fire fighters."

A 25-cent allowance on the purchase of a new book is allowed by certain bookstores and drug stores for a secondhand book in reasonably good condition. Sounds like a plan that should appeal to many a bookworm who heretofore has experienced almost as much difficulty with his old books as with old razor blades.

Another proof that a dollar will go farther today is the lower price of gasoline.

The Palestinian Equation

By OWEN TWEEDY

This is the second of two articles on the present status of the Palestine problem as observed by Captain Tweedy on a recent visit.

JERUSALEM

THE apparently erratic reactions of the two factors in the present Palestinian equation are no mere post-war abnormalities. History is just repeating itself in Jerusalem. For all through the ages, the City of Three Faiths has unfortunately been a center of strife and of violently fluctuating emotions. The Old Testament amply supports this statement: indeed, all Christian history in Jerusalem has been a sad recital of hysterical quarreling among the various sects.

In January this year, I happened, to my surprise, to find a Court of Inquiry actually at work within the Church of the Nativity itself in Bethlehem. On the wall of the stairway leading down to the place of the Birth hang two tapestries, one belonging to the Latins, the other to the Greeks. A month previously, a passing visitor had inadvertently disturbed them, causing two nails, which fastened them to the wall, to fall to the ground. There was at once a storm in a teacup. Who should replace them? The Latins refused permission to the Greeks, and vice versa; and finally to end the deadlock, the British Governor in Jerusalem himself hammered them into place. Confusion worse confounded! The Latins were furious, accusing the Governor of having replaced the nails so that Greek tapestry now encroached on what was Latin wall. The result was a violent complaint to the Vatican against the British Government.

* * *

Such things could, and do, happen only in the rarefied atmosphere of Jerusalem; and it is in this rarefied atmosphere, where not only the British Administration, but the Zionist and Arab Executives, have their headquarters, that Palestinian politics mature. For what Jerusalem thinks today, all Palestine will think tomorrow.

And as a preamble to a discussion of this problem, it must be at once emphasized that neither factor wishes its equation to be solved by the common-sense rules of algebra. The Jews want a Zionist settlement: their opponents insist on a Pan-Arab solution. And between the two, the British Administration is a sort of "whipping boy"; any stick is good enough to use on him.

Shall a vacancy in the scavenging department of the Jaffa Municipality be filled by an Arab or a Jew? Why are there only thirty Jews as against seventy Arabs employed by the Government in the quarries for the new Haifa Harbor? These are but two of countless petty problems which, year in, year out, are hurled at the head of the already overworked British High Commissioner. And his decision will inevitably call down on his head the wrath of the nonfavored party, which will be reinforced by columns of personal abuse in either the local Jewish or Arabic newspapers.

I had as a fellow guest in my Jerusalem hotel an American who had been studying the British Mandate in Irak. "How can any British High Commissioner here hope to please both Arab and Jew?" he said. "I verily believe that his only chance of getting them to agree is to offend them both."

* * *

These comments in no sense "whitewash" either the British Government or the local British Administration. They are formulated rather to explain how an always awkward position—a cruel legacy of the rash war promises which raised false hopes in both Jewry and Arabdom—has become almost superhumanly difficult.

Many of the complaints are voiced alike (but always independently) by both Arab and Jew: that the Administration is overstaffed with costly British officials and is extravagant; that whereas the French Mandatory in Syria finances its French staff out of the Treasury in Paris, in Palestine, British salaries are paid from the local budget on scales higher than their equivalents in Syria; that the country is conducted like a British colony and is smothered with bureaucracy; and, above all, that local participation in administration is discouraged or, at best, strictly confined to the lower grades.

The first three of these charges have foundation in fact and open the Mandatory to justified criticism. But the last and most important complaint is less the fault of Great Britain than may at first appear. The appointment of Arabs and Jews to Government posts has been and is being pursued in the face of the well-nigh insuperable difficulty that the choice of this Arab or that Jew for this post or that—particularly in the higher grades of employment—at once provokes screaming protests from the other camp.

* * *

Politics have invaded the Administration and as a result, the Mandatory's duty toward the League of Nations "to promote self-governing institutions" is fundamentally handicapped. For jealousy and suspicion, fostered in the heights of Jerusalem, stalk throughout all Palestine today. Coöperation with the Mandatory is called surrender, and those, be they Arabs or Jews, who show a readiness to coöperate are all too easily dubbed traitors to a cause. It is an administrative deadlock no less fatal to the peace and prosperity of the country than the political deadlock which I tried to describe in my first article.

But I did find one ray of hope during my experience in Palestine this year. I was talking to a German Jew, an old Jaffa colonist of before the war. Owing to recent financial stringency in the Zionist headquarters as a result of reckless overspending, his colony had just accepted, at great sacrifice, responsibility for the maintenance of its school and hospital, which had hitherto been a charge on Zionist funds. "We, who have come to live here and who intend to remain here, are losing confidence in Zionist leaders. We are good Jews: so, admittedly, are they. But they are not becoming natives of the soil of Palestine. They are still British, American, Polish, French, German and all the rest; and to deal with them is like dealing with foreigners. And that is what the Arabs feel too. I wish they would leave us to make neighborly, instead of international, agreements with our Arab friends."

He spoke sense and I was greatly elated. But only to be once more plunged in gloom when I reclimbed the Judæan Hills to lofty Jerusalem. There I met two young town-bred Zionists, one a Pole, the other a Russian. Both spoke English perfectly. "I wish," said the Pole, "that Italy had the Mandate here. We Jews want a Mussolini. He would appreciate what you British do not, the value of a friendly Jewish buffer state astride the great arteries of communication to the East."

The Russian was even more original. "You will yield to us, just as you yielded to the Irish. And you will yield, as in the case of Ireland, to pressure from the United States. We Jews are going to make the Jewish question even more embarrassing to your relations with America than, ten years ago, was the Irish problem."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

'Sound Nationalism and Sound Internationalism'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was greatly interested in the editorial, "True Patriotism," in the July 6 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, and would appreciate space for some comments on the same.

In giving editorial prominence to the address of the "American girl speaking to her British hosts," and summing up her words in the sentence, "Love for one's own country and friendship for all others" as a "true definition of patriotism" that "should satisfy both the nationalist and internationalist," the Monitor has performed a distinct service for the cause of international good will and, I was glad to see, has at the same time answered the question embodied in two sentences which appeared, respectively, on its editorial pages of the October 7 and 6, 1930, issues, and read as follows: "How far nationalism, or, as it is sometimes more emotionally called, patriotism and love of country, should be subordinated to the recognition of the common interests of humanity and love of mankind the world over is a problem not easy to solve." "On the one hand are the doctrinaires of universalism, and on the other hand are the doctrinaires of regionalism; and somewhere between are those who hold that the two standpoints are not irreconcilable."

If Theodore Roosevelt were personally with us today and, in the capacity of the great statesman he was, were to show us specifically not only "that the two standpoints are not irreconcilable," but that, rightly viewed, both "nationalism" and "internationalism" are decidedly complementary to each other, would not everybody pretty nearly sit up and take notice whether all agreed with him or not? Yet that is precisely what he did do more than a dozen years ago, and had his words been heeded, one cannot help thinking that much of the floundering around during the past decade might have been avoided in the endeavor which has been made to steer a clear course between the extremes of "selfish isolation" on the one hand and of "entangling alliances" on the other. Here are Colonel Roosevelt's words:

"Patriotism stands in national matters as love of family does in private life. Nationalism corresponds to the love a man bears for his wife and children. Internationalism corresponds to the feeling he has for his neighbors generally. The sound nationalist is the only type of really helpful internationalist, precisely as in private relations it is the man who is most devoted to his own wife and children who is apt, in the long run, to be the most satisfactory neighbor. To substitute internationalism for nationalism means to do away with patriotism, and is as vicious and profoundly demoralizing as to put promiscuous devotion to all other persons in the place of steadfast devotion to a man's own family. Either effort means the atrophy of robust morality." (Address at Lafayette Day exercise in New York City, Sept. 6, 1918.) And in his article, "Sound Nationalism and Sound Internationalism" ("The Great Adventure," page 66), he says: "The professed internationalist . . . bids us forswear our love of country in the name of love of the world at large. We . . . answer that he has begun at the wrong end; we say that, as the world now is, it is only the man who ardently loves his own country first who in actual practice can help any other country at all."

More than a quarter of a century ago Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot once pointed out the "joker" which is liable to be projected into such a problem with the hidden purpose of preventing a solution, namely, the unwitting assumption that the world is built on the principle of a pair of scales; that what you add in weight to one side you must necessarily take away from the other side. In this case "nationalism" and "internationalism" are to be considered as the weights to be placed on opposite sides of the scale. This is precisely like saying that if you like sour you must of necessity dislike sweet, or, if you like the mountains as a summer resort you must abhor the seashore, etc., etc. Prolongation of such sophistry ultimates in exactly what has for so long restricted the free course of international friendliness, namely, the feeling that if you love your own country ardently you must necessarily entertain a feeling of hostility toward other nations. The true patriot needs but to see the danger and disastrous tendency of such reasoning in order to avoid it. This is in no sense an argument for dual citizenship, for no one was more outspoken than was Colonel Roosevelt in his denunciation of "hyphenated" Americanism, but it does mean that when next we are asked, "Which will you have, nationalism or internationalism?" we are to pierce the sophistry which lurks behind the question by eagerly answering, "We want both!" Charity begins at home, but it does not end there. Whether as individuals, communities or nations, our first duty is to keep our households in order, but, in addition to these, we also have neighborly duties, the performance of which lies beyond our own boundaries. With only one nation setting such an example of true neighborliness, founded on a basis of mutual respect and good will, other nations would, relatively speaking, quickly follow suit, for what is true among individuals and communities is just as true on a large scale among nations. Then would instruments like the Pact of Paris function in a similar manner as our Constitution does to "insure domestic tranquility" and "promote the general welfare," and this prefigures the normal international attitude visioned by Tennyson when he wrote of the time, about to be fulfilled it would seem, when

". . . the war drum throbbed no longer and the battle-flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.
There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapped in universal law."

Boston, Mass. CLAUDE E. SAUNIER.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

"If the Directors Hold Out!"

IN the blackest days of the war the battle-weary, trench-worn poilus of France had a grim jest all their own: "We'll make it," they said with gentle irony—"if only the civilians hold out!"

Today in his secret heart of hearts, many a never-say-die president, general manager or sales executive feels like that about his board of directors.

They won't say so, these men on the commercial firing line, but often their anxiety is less for the difficulties they face than for the stamina of those behind them.

If, by inheritance, banking influence or any reason other than inspired knowledge of the business, you sit on a board and tend toward pessimistic oratory—now is a grand time heroically to resist temptation!

Your management already knows that times are tough, that sales are hard to get, that competition is fierce and stockholders querulous—probably knows it better than you do.

Pour your faith and enthusiasm into such men; they need it to pass on down the line—or, if you honestly can't, better honestly clean house.

We feel that directorship can render no higher service to business than to encourage management to demonstrate that sensible plans and courageous action can produce results right now.

Make it emphatically clear to the men who are carrying your business battle that their board harbors no defeatists, and that you, like themselves, realize that victories are gained by going forward!—*Arthur Kudner, in Nation's Business.*